ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,018—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893.
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	Saturday, 8th April.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	15th Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Saturday, 18th April.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
B.I. VICTORIA	6298	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,, Friday.
†* SIAM	3030	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D.G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23 d ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.
While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

5th April 19th April
3rd May 17th ,,
31st May. 14th June.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st May 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April 1893.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May ,,
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

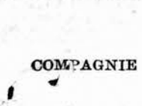
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	P. Covacich	2,863	300	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 21, 1893.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF EDINBURGH"	Wm. Frame.	3,230	11th April.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th March 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April 1893, at 3 p. m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare, from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners. FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued. Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
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BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,615 tons, on the 9th April, at 11 a. m., or thereafter on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,114 tons, on the 6th April, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	4th April.
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	22nd ,,
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, March 11, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVERE IGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,

DIPLOMARD MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.
I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done. SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.
Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course ; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.
Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.
Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
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IMPORTERS OF

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
HARNESS AND STABLE GEAR,
VETERINARY MEDICINES.

CONTRACTS AND SPECIAL QUOTATION FOR QUANTITIES.
SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE AND TERMS.

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SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported Nostrumias superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its Medicinal Excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS AND DRY PLATES OF ALL SIZES

JUST RECEIVED PER P. & O. STEAMER "SUTLEJ."
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.
Complete New Catalogue on Application.

J. NEUBERG {MEDOWS STREET,} BOMBAY.

SELECTED SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES— FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & Co.		Rs.	a.
GIBRALTAR	Per Doz.	18	0
PALE DINNER	,,	22	8
DRY FINO	,,	24	0
VINO DE PASTO	,,	26	0
MANZANILLA	,,	30	0
AMOROSO	,,	30	0
AMONTILLADO	,,	36	0
MARSALA	,,	17	8
MADEIRA	,,	32	0

PORTS—		Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SPANISH, an agreeable Wine,	Per Doz.	18 0	10 0
DESSERT, full fruity flavour	,,	26 0	14 0
SUPERIOR OLD (Invalid). A very fine Vintage Wine, rich, soft, and delicate, specially selected for invalids	,,	34 0	18 0
TENT for Sacramental use, an unfermented Wine	,,	30 0	...
SAINT RAPHAEL Wine, invaluable as a Tonic	,,	23 0	...

N.B.—Owing to fall in Exchange, the above Prices will be charged 10 Per Cent. extra.

BOMBAY :— Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { POONA :— Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

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THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is Superintended by a First-Class London Shirt Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth,
for wearing under
Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and
Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached.
Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs,
and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth,
with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest
Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel,
for Cricketing or Lawn-
Tennis, also in Colours,
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool,
Delightfully cool, in
White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Unshrinkable Flannel.
Stripes and Checks,
newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

SHIRTS MADE TO MEASURE, OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING-ROOM
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS,
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a New and Novel Invention, which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be perpetual motion if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our Stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the Prices have been Greatly Reduced.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 b a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash per lb.
TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burma

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

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FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is English-made.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is absolutely pure.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is rich gold flake.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is for Pipes.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO Smokes Cool !

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is fragrance itself.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is in patent tins.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is always fresh.

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO is procurable throughout India.

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BLUE SERGES.

FOR BLUE SERGES,
BOTH FINE AND COARSE,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.
Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London
MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.
DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ENGINEER'S MACHINERY AND PLANT FOR SALE.

PORTABLE ENGINES, Priestman's 5-Ton Cranes with grabs and dredgers, Portable self-propelling 3-Ton crane-, Steam hoists and Winches, Hydraulic riveters, Air compressors, concrete mixers, Pulsometers with Boilers, Bull's, Wild's, and Bell's Dredgers, Crab winches and sundry small tools, &c.
Full particulars may be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, by whom offers for the above will be received.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, Agent and Manager's Office, Rayapuram Terminus, Madras, 13th March, 1893.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."
One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.
One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.
One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.
One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury
One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.
One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.
For prices and other particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.
હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALBERT BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, ADJOINING "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Open Daily from 10 Morning till 10 Evening.
LINGARD'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC
AND PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION,
In Immediate Preparation the Australian Murderer.
WILLIAMS alias DEEMING.

A CARD.—Mdme. Gitana begs to announce that she has brought out from Europe the LATEST OCCULT NOVELTY, by which Visitors are able to see their FUTURE HUSBANDS, WIVES, and SWEETHEARTS. FORETELLER: PAST, PRESENT, and FUTURE.

Polite Ushers in attendance. Piano Recitals at intervals. Trams pass the door. Admission as follows:—
General Reception, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., 8 annas.
Grand Fashionable Reception, 4 to 7-30 p.m., Re. 1.
General Reception, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m., 8 annas.

GAIETY THEATRE.
SATURDAY NEXT!
SATURDAY NEXT!!
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY!
OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY!!
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
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Special Sessions arranged for Families or Purdah Parties.
Admission—EIGHT ANNAS.

PALACE OF WONDERS
Will open on the MAIDAN
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th APRIL, 1893.,
By
MADAME CORA
in the
Latest Scientific Sensations from Europe and America
Exhibitions daily, every quarter of an hour from 6 to 11 p.m.
Admission Re. 1. Children, Soldiers, Sailors, and Servants HALF PRICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per s. s. "LA SEYNE" are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.
A. SIMEON, Agent.
Bombay, March 31, 1893.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

42 LAKHS LOAN FOR REPAYMENT OF BALANCE OF GOVERNMENT CONSOLIDATED LOAN.

SUBJECT to the requisite final authority from the Government of India after the required formalities have been gone through (provisional consent having already been given by Government), the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay hereby notifies, that, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he is prepared to receive Tenders up to 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, 25TH APRIL, for a Loan of 42 lakhs on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

2. Debentures for sums of Rs. 500 each, or multiples of Rs. 500 (form of which is as under) will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.

3. The period of repayment of the loan is 30 years from 1st July 1893. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay, and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually, and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal at the expiration of the said period of 30 years

4. Subscriptions will be received, and scrip receipts for payments, as provided by clause 7, will be granted, by the Bank of Bombay. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such scrip receipts as soon as possible.

5. Subject to the aforesaid limit of 42 lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500, or multiples of Rs. 500.

6. Each Tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this notification and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed, "Tender re 42 Lakhs Loan for repayment of Balance of Government Consolidated Loan." The Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only as he may think proper of any sum tendered for, but, however, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Bank of Bombay the whole amount of Tender on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, 1893.

8. Interest from the date of payment to 30th June 1893 will be paid on the 1st July 1893. From 1st July 1893 interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in each year.

9. Tenderers must pay into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Corporation, a sum equal to two per cent. of the amount tendered. The Bank's receipt for such deposit must accompany each Tender.

10. If the Tender be accepted either wholly or in part, the deposit will be given credit for when the final balance of the accepted amount is paid, but it will be forfeited if after the acceptance of the Tender, either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up.

11. The deposit on Tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

12. The rate stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender such fraction will be struck out, and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st April 1893.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rupees
of the 42 Lacs Loan for repayment of Balance of Government Consolidated Loan advertised in the Municipal Commissioner's Notification, dated 1st April 1893, published in the local newspapers.
And I agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees and Annas for every One Hundred Rupees allotted to me. I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Bombay Municipality, for Rupees and engage, if my offer or any part thereof is accepted, to pay such balance as may be payable by me in respect thereof to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Bank of Bombay on the 26th June 1893.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Debenture No. for Rupees repayable 1st July 1923.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

42 Lakhs Loan for repayment of Balance of Government Consolidated Loan.

By virtue of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, we the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by of for the purposes of the said Act, promise to pay to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the said sum of Rupees together with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and 1st day of July (interest from the 26th June 1893 to 30th June 1893 to be paid on 1st July 1893). And by way of security for the said payment we do hereby grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns such proportion of the taxes and duties which may be levied by the said Corporation and of the general revenue which may from time to time belong to or be receivable by the said Corporation under or by virtue of Act IV. of 1857 and Bombay Acts VI. of 1863, V. of 1878, and III. of 1888, or any of them or any other Act or Acts which may hereafter be passed in amendment of, or in addition to, or in substitution for, the said Acts or any of them as the sum aforesaid doth or shall bear to the whole sum of Rs. 42 lakhs aforesaid upon the security of the said taxes, duties and revenue, subject nevertheless to all prior charges now existing upon the whole or any part or parts of the said taxes, duties and revenue. To hold to the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns from the day of the date hereof until the sum aforesaid, with interest for the same at the rate aforesaid, shall be fully paid and satisfied. And it is hereby declared that the said principal sum shall be repaid on the first day of July 1923 at Bombay.

Dated this day of 18 .

Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on behalf of the Corporation,

This Debenture has been sealed with the Common Seal of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, in our presence.

1 ——— } Members of the Standing Committee.
2 ———

HINGANGHAT MILL CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWELVETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1893, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS.

1.—To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1892.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To Elect two Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd April to 15th April, 1893, both days inclusive.

By Order,
KESHO SHEVRAM,
Secretary and Manager, Hinganghat Mill Co., Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AT GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place (where the whole kit has been removed for sale) on account and risk of the concerned, consisting of very handsome and valuable well-seasoned household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, such as tables, chairs, cabinets, teapoys, drawing room suites, bedstead, almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 33, Marine Lines, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, firstrate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c, the property of Captain T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Captain C. F. HARRISON.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 3, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following goods:—

An invoice of perfumery, consisting of Lavendar, Florida, Cananga waters, extracts deodeurs, May flowers, Cologne waters, Eau-de Frankfort, honey, toilet, family, transparent glycerine soaps, etc.,
1 rich toned grand sympathetic piano by S. Rose and Co.
On account and at the risk of Cadurbhoy Esmalljee ex s. s. City of Dublin.
K E 10. 1 case 15 Gross Neptune waiters 6 to 13 inches.
On account of the underwriters.
D F O, 57. 1 case Berlin wool, S. W. Damaged.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong office-shigram.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
1 handsome open phaeton.
1 light mail phaeton with pole bar and shafts.
1 Pair of bay Arab horses, thoroughly quiet in single and double harness.
1 Pair Persian geese, English pigeons, English and Bushire fowls, 1 sheep and lamb, &c.
1 strong bay Australian horse, about 15-2, fast and quiet in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR WINES, OILMAN-STORES, FIXTURES, BEDSTEADS AND BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, a Cullian Street, opposite the Prince's Dock, and the store godown of the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Ld.:—

A quantity of wines, consisting of claret, burgandy, carlowitz hock, champagne, Australian wines, Madeira, marsala, sherry, liqueurs, fixtures, &c., also cases of oilmanstores and provisions, single and double iron bedsteads, wire mattresses, bentwood, furniture glassware, etc., in small lots to suit purchasers.

The above is now on view.

OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE
of
A CAREFULLY SELECTED COLLECTION
of
VALUABLE BOOKS, MANY OF THEM PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED,
relating to
INDIA AND THE EAST GENERALLY.
LITERATURE AND FINE ARTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 p.m. a consignment of the above books of which catalogues are printed and may be had on application to the undersigned.

The books will be on view a week before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY known as Tarraporewalla's House, in Lohar Chawl, or new Line Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve on the premises, by order of the parties concerned, the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, containing by admeasurement 760 square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, together with the pucka-built dwelling house, cookrooms, and outhouses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Lohar hawl or New Line Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, and 2758, and street Nos. 303, 1, 3305, and 307, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit Rent found under old No. 1177, new No. 6385, old Survey No. 1205, 6,1225, and new Survey No. 2-61, and for Pension and Tax under old No. 396, new No. 2284, old Survey Nos. 1235 and 6-1215, and new Survey No. 1 and 2-61, bounded on the east by the property formerly belonging to Muckoondji Shamjee and now to Bhasker Shamji, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Cawasjee Pallonjee Sethna and others, on the north by the property formerly belonging to Abbajee Rowjee and now to Merwanjee Rustomjee Bilimoria, and on the south by the public road called New Line Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, April 3, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL CASES AND TINS

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Depot at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April 1893, at 4 p.m.

Empty kerosine oil cases and tins,

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M., Pearse, R. A., President, Colaba Board of Health, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the B. A. Office at Colaba THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd April 1893, at 2.30 p.m., the right of removing the fruit from trees at Colaba up to 31st December, 1893.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the said Officer, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEN BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. T., and *in re* Narondas Toolsidas and another traded as Toolsidas Ludha and Co., insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th April 1893, at 2 p.m. at the Carnac Bunder—

10 bales of cotton, landed per butela Gunespursad from Verawul.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

C. A. Turner .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Hajee Abdulla Esmail Khatib and others.....Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1893, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by the order and under the direction of Messrs. Janardhun and Ardeshir, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, the Official Assignee, under the decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above suit on 13th February, 1893, the undermentioned immoveable property, which is now in the possession of the plaintiff as Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Haji Abdulla Esmail Khatib, an insolvent.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the hereditaments, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being about the Fort, Bombay, at Tandel Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 2828, Street Nos. 115, 116, containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 12 feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, bounded on the east by the said Tandel Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Memon Haroon Ebraim, and on the south by the property of Haji Abdul bin Shaik Esmail Khatib.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applicatioe may be made to the said Messrs. Janardhun and Ardeshir, at their Office, No. 16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KHAMBATTA LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th April 1893, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction the immoveable property hereunder described on the premises by order of Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Esquire, Executor of the last will and testament (with a codicil thereto) of the late Mr. Edward Rehatsek, deceased.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, settled under Act VI. of 1851, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khambatta Lane, Khetwadi Road, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Khambatta Lane, on the east side thereof, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 13, new No. 1351, old Survey No. 13, new Survey No. 125519, assessed by the Municipality under ward D, ward No. 2138, street No. 3, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards and three-ninths of a square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or tor towards the east by the property of Mr. Abdool Hossein Heptoola Reshimwalla, on or towards the west by the Khambatta Lane, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Mr. Pallonjee Merwanjee, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Pallonjee Cowasjee Mistree, which said hereditaments and premises were lately in the occupation of the said Edward Rehatsek, deceased, and are now in the possession of his executor the said Narayen Vishwanath Mandlik, Esquire.

Further particulars of the property and conditions on which the said property is to be sold will be known on application to H. S. Dikshit, Esq., attorney for the said executor, at his Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, April 3, 1893.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LD., will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 31st instant, 1st and 3rd Proximo, these being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 29th March, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1st and 3rd Proximo, being Public Holidays under "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1893.

A LADY, shortly leaving for England, wishes to procure a good place for her AYAH, who is an experienced LADY'S AYAH, and has been in her present situation for nearly three years, and was with her former Mistress for seven years. Bombay or Poona preferred. Services available from 1st May.
For particulars apply to

MRS. GERALD MARTIN,
Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms on THURSDAY, the 6th April, at 4 P.M.

CLEMENT POOLE,
Secretary.
March 29th, 1893.

THE POST of PRINCIPAL of the MAHARAJA'S COLLEGE is VACANT. Salary Rs. 200, inclusive of conveyance allowance.
The State Council will receive applications till the 30th of April, 1893.

NANDKISOR SINGH,
Secretary, Jeypore Council, Jeypore, Rajputana.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1892, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 3rd April, 1893, between the hours of 11½ A.M. and 2 P.M., on production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names shall stand on the Company's Register on the 3rd proximo.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, both days inclusive.
Applications for Dividend Warrants to be made at the Office of N.M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Nos. 4 & 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder: Colaba, Bombay, 15th March, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STEWARD, for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Salary Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 per month. The maximum to be reached in six months if he does his duty satisfactorily. He will have to take charge of the ordinary Bazaar Supplies of the Club and be responsible for the efficiency of the establishment. Applications should be sent to the Hon. SECRETARY, with copies of certificates and references.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of Lord Harris for Junaghad, Apollo Bunder, 8 a.m.
Lingard's Polytechnic, Albert Buildings, 10 a.m. to 10 p. m.
Music at the Esplanade, 9 p.m.

BAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement of patients who received medical aid at the head branch for the month of March, 1893 :—Daily average attendance, 192·39 ; and admissions, 2,038.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. La Seyne entered the dock on Friday, and the s. s. Kalinadi left it on Thursday ; the s. s. Saint Hubert and Naderi entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Brindisi and Asloun left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. of St. George, Bormida, and Akbar entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. City of Edinburgh left it on Friday ; and the s.s. Thibet and Imperator left it on Saturday.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Alibhoy Hussam, residing at Dhurramsey Street, has reported to the police that during his absence from home on Tuesday last, his room was broken into and Rs. 900 in currency notes were stolen from a box, which had also been forced open.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 9 p.m., sharp :—

March	Monte Carlo K. Kaps.
Overture	Banditen Streiche Suppe.
Valse	Lotoile Polaire Waldteufel.
Entre Nous	Salampiece Otto Stella.
Selection	On Popular Melodies Williams.
Galop	Iris Faust

GOD HAVE THE QUEEN.

INSANITY AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, at the morgue, touching the death of Domingo Francisco Caridado, aged thirty-five years. The deceased was a tailor and lived in a "coor," at Marine Lines. He had been ailing for sometime past. He did not appear to be in a sound state of mind. On Friday afternoon his dead body was found floating in a well on the Esplanade. It was taken out by the police. There were no external marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide, while in an unsound state of mind.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.—On the 20th March last the Brig Faizaban arrived here from Bussorah with a quantity of contraband opium. The fact was disclosed to Mr. J. Ringrow, an officer of the Preventive Service, and he accordingly kept a vigilant watch over the brig in question. Mr. Rustim Pestonjee Jehangir, Chief Inspector of Opium, also received private information, and he accordingly accompanied by his two assistants, and Mr. J. Ringrow boarded the vessel on Saturday last, and a diligent search was made with the result that about 6lb. of opium was found on board. The fact was brought to the notice of the Collector of Customs.

A PICK POCKET.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Inspector Nelmes charged Benoo Chinoo, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a handkerchief belonging to one Nathoo Govind. On Friday afternoon the complainant was standing near a shop at Null Bazaar, when the accused went up to him and removed the handkerchief from his pocket. The complainant seeing him removing it, called out "thief, thief," and a police sepoy doing duty there arrested the accused who attempted to run away. The Magistrate convicted the accused, against whom there had been two previous convictions, and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A SOLICITOR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Hemming, solicitor, was charged before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a victoria-driver on Friday morning last. Mr. Superintendent MacDermott asked for a postponement of the case pending the recovery of the victoria-driver, who was confined to the J. J. Hospital in consequence of his thigh-bone having been fractured. Mr. Hemming opposed the application as the complainant could be examined in the hospital. Mr. Hemming denied the charge, stating that the victoria-driver fearing that he would be struck by him (Mr. Hemming) tried to squat down, but in doing so he fell down and sustained the injuries. The Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday, the 11th instant.

A STRANGE CASE OF SWINDLING.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Madhu Nagooji, a servant in the employ of Sukh Nund Bal Dev was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. Two other persons, named Ba'aj Jevan and Yeshwant Morary were charged with cheating in respect of the same notes belonging to Sukh Nund. The case for the prosecution was that the first accused was given two currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each by the munim of his master's firm, at Kalbadevi Road, to pay Rs. 1,400 to a Marwaree merchant, named Musudi Lal, and bring back the balance of Rs. 600. The accused instead of paying the amount to Musudi Lal gave the two notes to the second and the third accused who claimed that they had previously changed a five-rupee note into a ten-rupee one for the first accused by some mysterious process. The last two accused took the two notes and said they would change it into four. They then took him to a room at Nul Bazaar where they began their process of doubling the amount. The notes were then put between two glasses and a lamp was lighted. The first accused was then informed that the notes were burnt. The last two accused then ran away. The first accused followed them but they were not to be found. The matter was reported to the police who arrested the three accused. After recording some evidence, the Magistrate adjourned the case until the 5th instant.

A SERIOUS FIGHT BETWEEN SIDDEES AND PATHANS.—At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Superintendent Stanford charged Mahomed Ali and thirteen others with being members of an unlawful assembly in a public thoroughfare, and also with rioting under Section 148 of the Indian Penal Code. In stating the facts of the case Mr. Stanford said that owing to a dispute between Pathans and Siddees at the Prince's Dock, on Friday morning, a riot took place in the Chimna Butcher Street, about noon that day. The Siddees assaulted a Pathan who ran away from the docks to Fulgully, where the Pathans live. A large number of Siddees then followed the Pathans, who all ran into their houses. In Fulgully a serious fight took place in which the Siddees got the better of it as their number was very much larger than that of the Pathans. The police took fourteen of the rioters into custody. Three Siddees, one Punjabi, and ten Pathans were severely injured about their heads. The injured persons were taken to J. J. Hospital. The Magistrate asked if the riot was premeditated or not. If it was a premeditated affair then he would set an example by inflicting severe punishment upon the accused. Mr. Stanford said that the fight took place in consequence of a dispute which suddenly arose between the parties and there appeared no premeditation on their part. The hearing of the case was then postponed until the 5th instant, and the accused were allowed to be liberated on bail themselves in a sum of Rs. 50 each and a surety of like amount.

FASHIONABLE PARSEE WEDDING.—Sirdar Bahadur Dr. Shums-ul-Ulma Dustoor Hoshung, High Priest of the Dekhan, and his brother Dustoor Behman Dustoor Jamaspjee, C.I.E., came down to Bombay a few days ago, for the purpose of celebrating the marriage of Bai Pootlibai, daughter of their deceased brother Dustoor Ratanjee, with Mr. Sorabjee Khurshedjee Sethna, nephew of Mr. Rustamjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta, the present Sheriff of Calcutta. The Dustoors are well-known in the Dekhan and in Bombay, hold responsible posts under the British Government, chiefly in the Berars, one of their family, Mr. Pheroze Dustoor Hoshung, being the Fourth Presidency Magistrate of Bombay. The bridegroom comes from an equally high family. The wedding took place on Thursday evening, at Allbless Baug, to which the leading Parsees and their families were invited, including Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., the Kamas, the Wadias, the Banajees, &c. A spacious *mandup*, erected in the compound, was adorned with chandeliers, hanging lamps, and wall shades, and in the centre a raised *dais* was put up, on which the marrying couple were seated. In front of this *dais* were accommodated the invited guests, and on the right and left were the ladies. The blessings were pronounced by Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee and another priest. The presents to the couple were as numerous as they were costly, the silk dresses being very elegant. The dinner was served in refined style in plates instead of on plantain leaves as is the wont on ordinary occasions. The toasts of the evening were,—the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, the Dustoors, and the Setts and Mehtas. The hosts showed every courtesy to their guests who retired at a late hour, much pleased with the spectacle they witnessed at the Allbless Baug.

THE MODY BAY GYMNASIUM.

A VERY interesting ceremony was performed on Saturday afternoon in the rear compound of the Elphinstone High School, when Mr. H. A. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, presided at the prize-distribution to the pupils of the Mody Bay Gymnasium, and Mrs. Acworth distributed the prizes. There was a large gathering of Parsee ladies and gentlemen. At 5 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Acworth arrived, and were received by Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. M. F. Patell, and other members of the managing committee.

The proceedings commenced by a teacher of the institution reading the annual report, which was as follows :—

Mr. Maneckji Hormusji Mehenty, the proprietor of the Mody Bay Gymnasium, begs leave to lay before you a short sketch of the progress the institution has made since its last exhibition in April, 1890, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The institution has at present on its roll one hundred and fifty members, which will show that the object with which the institution was started, viz., to encourage physical education amongst the youths and young gentlemen living within the limits of the Fort, is to a great extent realized ; of the hundred and fifty members of the institution six are graduates, thirty under-graduates of the University, twenty-seven are employed in different walks of life, such as traders, brokers, school-masters, clerks, &c., and ninety-four are students belonging to different schools in Bombay. The age of these members ranges between seven and forty-five ; the total number of youths who have taken advantage of the institution from the date of its establishment in April, 1875, is 1,729 or two hundred and fifty-two more than the number that was shown in the report of the institution in 1890. This number itself clearly indicates that native parents, and especially Parsee parents, realize the advantages of physical education side by side with mental culture. The progress the institution has made is not only shown by its own exhibition, but also by the number of prizes carried away by the members of it, at the Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports. Out of the six challenge cups, five were secured by the members of this institution, whilst no less than fifteen prizes were similarly won by its members. The art of swimming still forms a part of the training of the institution. Members are taken out for a sea-bath almost every alternate week in the hot season, where they are looked after by competent teachers, and, notwithstanding many difficulties in this line, the important art of life-saving is acquired by more than 500 young men through the medium of the Mody Bay Gymnasium. In connection with the institution skating is also practised, and every endeavour is made to extend the usefulness of the institution, but the limited space at the disposal of the proprietor has always retarded its progress. It is with regret the proprietor has to observe that the negotiations that were carried on with the late Municipal Commissioner to secure a plot on the Mint Road, opposite the new fountain now under erection, have failed ; however, it is still hoped that if our worthy president of to-day's gathering will represent the matter to the Corporation in its true light, he will not only oblige the institution but will also confer a great boon on the rising generation of this thickly-populated city and particularly that of the Fort. In conclusion, the proprietor begs to tender his most heartfelt thanks to all those gentlemen who have contributed handsomely towards the expenses of prizes to deserving pupils, and have thus materially helped to the success of to-day's gathering. Special thanks of the proprietor are due to Sir D. M. Petit, Bart., Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. N. M. Petit, Mrs. Damordas Goverdhandas, Mr. Goverdhandas G. Tezpal, and Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Moonshi. The obliging principal of the E. H. School also deserves his best thanks for the sympathy which he has shown for the cause of physical training by letting him have the free use of the spacious compound of his institution and last, though not least, to you, Mr. President, are due his warmest thanks for the willingness with which, in spite of multifarious engagements, you so very kindly consented to take the chair on this occasion. The proprietor will ever remember gratefully this act of kindness and feels sure, the pupils of the institution will feel proud to receive prizes at your hands.

After the report had been read, the pupils went through a lengthy programme, which was devoted to an exhibition of the training of the pupils, and which reflected great credit on the pupils and their trainers.

The prizes having been distributed,

Mr. Acworth, in addressing the assembly, said that the hour was so late that he thought they would agree with him that the fewer remarks he made the better they would all be pleased. They would also agree with him that they had spent the afternoon much more agreeably in watching the sports than they should have done in listening to a long speech. The last time he spoke before an open-air assembly was exactly a year and a day ago—almost at that hour when the Tansa Water-Works were opened. The assembly on that occasion was somewhat larger, but enthusiastic as it was, he was not prepared to say it was more enthusiastic than the present assembly. Their undertaking, perhaps, could not be compared in importance with the Tansa Water-Works, but, nevertheless, they would all agree that the Mody Bay Gymnasium, like other institutions of a similar character in this city, was fulfilling an exceedingly useful purpose. (Hear, hear.) He observed that his predecessor, the late Municipal Commissioner, who had like himself sins enough of his own to account for—(laughter)—was said to be the medium, or rather, he might say, the obstacle in the way of the gymnasium, in securing a site at the corner of the Mint Road. He stood before them as a confessor. It was not his predecessor, but it was he himself to whom this sin was to be justly imputed. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) But he could not help suspecting that the kind remarks with which Mr. Mehenty's address was concluded—the kind and grateful reference to himself—might possibly have been his gratitude and kind appreciation of favours to come, and he (Mr. Mehenty) might possibly hope that he (the speaker) might be able to exercise some influence with the Municipal Corporation, and that the site on the Municipal ground at Mint Road might be easily secured. He had been asked to represent the matter to the Corporation in its true light. That was exactly what he ought not to be asked to do. If he represented the matter in its true light there was no chance of the site being granted. They must throw a glamour over it, and give it a little untrue light. (Loud laughter.) Mr. Shroff (who was then sitting on his left) was the very person to do it. (Renewed laughter.) When that was done, he could not say that he would not find his heart to support it. In conclusion, Mr. Acworth gave a word of warning and advice to the boys of the gymnasium. He hoped that they would all turn out to be fine manly young fellows—manly and strong in mind and body, that they would go through life courageously and successfully, and not only in adversity, but also in success they would show they were able to exercise self-control and self-restraint. They should also exhibit temperance, sobriety, and chastity. Those were the ends to which physical, mental, and moral training were meant to lead. He hoped that the boys would not use their strength and courage in any other than honourable and noble purposes. (Applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks to and three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Acworth terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two handicap races took place on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association. Captain Macaulay started the races punctually; the first at 3-45 p.m., and the second, at 4 p.m.

For the first race, which was open for ship and other open boats, the following five boats had started :—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by
Nellie	H M S Boadicea's Gig	Capt G A Giffard, R.N.
Eve	H M S Boadicea's Cutter.	Lt Jno A Tuke, R.N.
Princess	Lateen	Mr F A Little.
Edith	Boadicea's Galley	Admiral Kennedy.
Duchess	Lateen	Capt W F Potts.

THE following is the table showing the handicap allowances for the first race :—

	Princess.	Eve.	Nellie.	Edith.
Duchess	2	5	8	8
Princess	...	3	6	6
Eve	...	...	3	3
Nellie	...	...	...	...
Edith	...	...	...	...

COURSE SAILED.—No. 3 in the list, from Pilot Schooner, leaving it to starboard ; to Middle Ground buoy, leaving it to starboard ; round fairway buoy in direction of Gull Island, leaving it to starboard ; and finishing with starboard side next to schooner.

THE result of the first race was as follows :—

1	Nellie returned at		5-15	35
2	Duchess	,,	5-15	10
3	Eve	,,	5-20	30

Second Race was started fifteen minutes after the first, and it was open to all yachts. The following boats had started :—

Boat's name.	Rig.	Entered by
Blue Bell	Cutter	Mr. P. Glynn Mcssent.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major H. W. Boyd.
Mannikin	Cutter	Mr. J. B. R. Macbeth.
Jannetta	Lug	Lieut. A. Walpole, R.E.

The list of handicap allowances being :

	Senta	Mannikin	Blue Bell.
Jannetta	2	2	10
Senta	..	..	8
Mannikin	..	..	8
Blue Bell	...	...	..

The course sailed was the same as that in the first race.

The result in the second race was :

1	Jannetta returned at		5 25	17
2	Senta	,,	5 30	14
3	Mannikin	,,	6 33	10

THE REPORT OF THE JURY COMMISSION.

THE HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

THE Jury Commission was appointed by the Government of India on the 23rd February, nominally to inquire *de novo* into the system of jury trial in Bengal, but really to review the evidence on the authority of which the now famous Notification of Sir Charles Elliott was issued. Sir Charles himself, in his letter to the Government of India, dated the 2nd January 1893, stated 'that he desired to reconsider the matter in view of the distress and dissatisfaction caused by the partial removal of what is valued as an important privilege, having been so great and so much beyond his expectation."

The Commissioners begin with a sketch of the history of Bengal juries since their introduction in 1862, and a long excerpt is made from a letter of the Government of Bengal to the Calcutta High Court in 1884, in which the Government wound up by expressing the opinion that the system "had worked fairly well in the more advanced districts to which it had been applied." Then comes an account of the inquiry of 1890, with the subsequent decision of the Local Government, in which the Supreme Government coincided, that the system of trial by jury in Bengal stood in need of modification.

THE MERITS OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

The first criticism the Commissioners have to make on this is as follows :—

We think that in the recent inquiry sufficient attention has not been given, by many of the officers who have reported against it, to the inherent merits of jury trial as a system which may be held to compensate for its defects, or to the special advantages which it possesses in a country like India, and which must be set off against the special disadvantages necessarily to be expected. . . . . As regards India the system has special merits and drawbacks. Some of its special advantages arise from the fact that our criminal law is foreign, and that it is desirable to familiarise the people of India with it by making them take part in its administration under the guidance of Judges who can explain to them its reasonableness and justice. Some, from the fact that the Sessions Judges are also foreigners, and that as compared with them, even after they have acquired experience from a prolonged residence in the country, a local jury (supposing the jurors to be intelligent and honest) should be better able to draw inferences of fact and to discriminate between truth and falsehood of conflicting oral evidence given in their own language. Further, the odium of what may appear harsh punishments is shifted in great part from the Government, and the dread, however unfounded it may be, of the all-pervading influence of the Government affecting the judgment is removed. These advantages are sufficient to compensate for a certain number of cases in which criminals may escape conviction, or may be convicted of lesser crimes than the evidence might warrant.

EVIDENCE FOR AND AGAINST.

The Report then goes on to consider the general character of the evidence upon which conclusions have hitherto been founded :—

The opinions before us show that experienced officers have frequently complained of the prevalence of wrong verdicts, which they have attributted to various innate defects in the jurors. The statistics on the other hand do not show that there has been any larger number of such cases than might have been reasonably expected, and they certainly do not indicate any breakdown of the system. We think that considerable weight should be given to the opinions of competent observers. Still, the statistics are of great importance as indicating the number of trials, the number of cases in which the Judge has disagreed with the jury, the number of cases referred and the result of references ; and they form a sound basis for judging how far the matters complained of have operated so largely as to seriously interfere with the administration of justice. Opinions of this character have been expressed from time to time since 1862, but they have never been accepted as sufficient material for the condemnation of the system. There is reason to think that the variance between the adverse opinions and the actual results shown by the statistics can be explained by the bias caused by the occurrence of some case, in which the unexpected result have shocked these officers, who are thus too easily led to believe in the prevalence of the influence which may have caused a failure of justice in an individual case. Having formed this strong opinion and probably reported it to their superior officers, and having satisfied themselves of the existence of certain tendencies or prejudices calculated to interfere with the correctness of verdicts, and seen some instances of their operation, they have too readily assumed that these tendencies and prejudices were overwhelming and generally operative to the subversion of justice, without considering how far education or a sense of responsibility might counteract them and might have led to the majority of the verdicts being such as could not have been given if the tendencies and prejudices in question had swayed the decision of the jury.

Assuming that such tendencies and prejudices on the part of jurors do exist, the statistics show that they do not operate to anything like the extent which might be expected from the perusal of many of the reports made to Government.

JUDGES AND POLICE.

The inexperience of the Judge and the untrustworthiness of the police are adduced in partial explanation of apparently perverse verdicts :—

It must be borne in mind that some of the erroneous verdicts are probably due to want of practice on the part of the Judges in the very difficult art of charging a jury. A good and clear charge or an inefficient one frequently makes all the difference in a verdict. The careful appointment of only the best and most experienced Judges to jury districts must mitigate this danger, but the exigencies of the service must occasionally cause inexperienced offices to be temporally appointed.

Some of the verdicts alleged to be erroneous may be fairly attributable to distrust of police evidence and of the manner in which cases are got up by the police. This distrust has not been without reason in the past, but steps have been recently taken to improve the police generally, and in particular to secure that the investigation and preparation of cases shall be entrusted to a higher and more trustworthy class of officers. With these improvements the distrust may be expected to gradually disappear.

THE SAFEGUARDS.

It is farther pointed out that a safeguard against erroneous verdict exists :—

For such erroneous verdicts as may be given, in spite of all improvements of the kind we have mentioned, and in spite of the increasing education of the people, the remedy of a reference under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ought, we think, to be sufficient. But there is a considerable body of opinion that this safeguard does not work as well as it ought to do owing to two causes—the reluctance of Sessions Judges to refer cases, and the disinclination of the High Court to disturb a verdict when the case has been referred. This evil, so far as it exists, may, we think, be met by an alteration of the law. This matter we shall discuss later on. It cannot safely be inferred that, in every case, in which a Sessions Judge has disagreed with a verdict, but as declined to refer the case the verdict was necessarily wrong. Even after allowing for the reluctance to refer abovementioned, many of the cases must belong to that class where the Judge is not sufficiently confident of the correctness of his own conclusions, as against those of the jury, to feel that for the ends of justice he is bound to press his opinion, or to be certain that the case is not one in which two opinions can be reasonably formed on the evidence. In such cases there is a fair probability that the jury may be right, for there are many referred cases in which the High Court has on a full consideration of the evidence adopted the same conclusion as the jury and rejected that of the Judge.

THE STATISTICAL ARGUMENT.

A comparison is then instituted between jury verdicts and the verdicts of Sessions Judges :—

We have examined certain statistics showing the percentages of judgments of Sessions Judges sitting without a jury which have been reversed or modified on appeal. There is no possibility of drawing from these statistics any safe deduction as to the comparative correctness of such judgments and the verdicts of juries, because the former are open to an appeal on the facts in every case at the instance of the accused, whereas no appeal on facts ordinarily lies from the verdict of a jury. These statistics, however, show how possible it is for judges conscientiously to come to different conclusions on the same evidence in a large percentage of cases, and emphasise the observation that it is unsafe to assume, as a rule, that the judge is right and the jury wrong when they disagree.

Under section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code all sentences of death are referred to the High Court for confirmation, and that Court, before confirming any such sentence, considers the evidence, whether the case has been tried by a jury or not. The statistics for six years show that 200 cases were referred under this section, and that in 18 cases, or about 8 per cent, "the persons convicted and sentenced by the Court of Session were acquitted by the High Court. These cases are from all the districts of Bengal, including jury districts, and the figures indicate that whatever be the form of tribunal, a certain percentage of reversals must me expected upon revision by a higher Court, and that erroneous convictions occur in a considerable number of cases.

We have not been able to find any reliable evidence of any deterioration in the verdicts of jurors since 1884.

We have prepared, from the Annual Administration Reports of the High Court, a statement showing the results of trial by jury since 1877. This statement shows the number of cases tried by juries, the number of such cases in which the verdicts have been approved by the Sessions Judge, the number of cases referred, and the result of the cases tried by the High Court on such references. The returns on which the Government of India and the Bengal Government have proceeded relate only to the five years ending 1891. We have accordingly also showed the results for each of the preceding periods of five years, which are as follows :—

	1877–81.	1882–86.	1887–91.
Numbers of trials held	1,988	1,692	1,505
Verdicts approved by Sessions Judges	1,696	1,384*	1,398
Cases referred	118	108	97
Verdics accepted by High Court in such cases	38†	48†	44†
Verdicts set aside or modified by High Court in such cases	75†	66†	48†

These returns, in our opinion, show no deterioration during the five last years, on the figures of which period the system of trial by jury has been condemned. If the slight variation can be accepted as any criterion, it would seem to show less cause for dissatisfaction.

After the fullest consideration of the very abundant materials before us we cannot come to the conclusion that the jury system in its present shape has proved a failure in Bengal. Our general conclusion is the same as that arrived at by the Local Government in 1884, that "the system has worked fairly well in the more advanced districts to which it has been applied." We think that the evils complained of can be sufficiently met by progress on the lines previously followed and by slight alterations of the law so as to express, in terms open to no doubt, what we understand to have been the intention of the Legislature in 1872 and 1882.

JURIES IN MURDER TRIALS.

It is in trials for murder that complaints of failure of justice have been most common. The Report says :—

This is a complaint which has been made ever since the introduction of the system, and is one which section 307 was designed to meet. But the statistics show that the reluctance to convict in capital cases, so far as it exists as a sentiment, has been to a great extent overcome. We do not find that it can be imputed to any of the seven districts in Bengal, as it has been to three districts in Bombay, that there exists such an antipathy to the taking of life in any form on the part of a large and influential class of the community, as renders it impossible to obtain verdicts of conviction, however clear the evidence may be. We observe that both the Government and the High Court of Bombay propose that charges of murder should still remain triable by jury in the two jury districts of that Presidency to which these special objections do not apply. The complaints in Bengal are more of a general character, that juries are prone to acquit in cases of homicide, as they are too ready to convict in cases of dacoity and kindred offences.

Taking the statistics of trials by jury in murder cases in the seven districts of Bengal, the results cannot, we think, be regarded as very unfavourable ; nor are they especially unfavourable in cases in which Brahmins were the persons under trial.

RIOT CASES.

By the Notification riot cases were also excluded from the list of those triable by jury. The Commissioners say :—

It has been said that riot cases ought to be withdrawn because they are complicated, because there is apt to be local feeling, and because the results of the trials are unsatisfactory ; and the Shambazaar case is quoted as a convincing proof of this. These cases in Bengal present peculiar features. Generally there are two parties to the riot, and the prosecuting party are unwilling to state the actual truth as to the occurrence, lest it should appear that they too have rioted. There is no class of cases in which it is more difficult to ascertain the truth as regards either the circumstances of the riot or the participation of the accused in it. It is not unusual for the prosecuting party to introduce as actors in the riot persons belonging to the opposing party who were not present at the time. The large number of cases in which all or some of those who have been convicted by Sessions Judges without a jury have been acquitted by the High Court on the ground of the untrustworthy character of the evidence, or of inconclusive identification, shows how unsafe it is to conclude that is is always the fault of the tribunal if, when a riot has undoubtedly taken place, it is impossible to obtain a conviction. The untrustworthy character of the evidence in these cases has usually more to do with this result than any incompetence in the tribunal.

Much might be done to simplify these cases for the jury by trying the accused in small batches, as allowed by section 239, and by the Judge, after summing up generally on the circumstances of the alleged riot, summing up clearly as to the evidence of identification against each of the accused, and its value.

The objection arising from local feeling can be met, where its exists, by the transfer of the cases to another district under section 526.

The Shambazaar case is a very peculiar one. There was a notorious riot of a very grave character which could not be doubted or disputed. We have not the evidence before us so as to express an opinion on it even if it were desirable to do so ; but it is, we think, clear that there must have been very grave defects in the evidence of identification. For, had the identification of the accused been as clear as the occurrence of the riot, it is not conceivable that the experienced Judge who tried the case would not have referred it to the High Court. He must have been well aware of the numerous cases in which the High Court has reversed unanimous verdicts of juries when they appeared to be clearly wrong.

The Commissioners then go on to propose certain amendments of the Code of Criminal Procedure with the object of more accurately defining the duties of Sessions Judges in jury trials and of safeguarding justice :—

To remove all doubts and to define the duties of Sessions Judges and of the High Court in more clear language, we recommend that for the words "so completely that he considers it necessary, for the end of justice, to submit the case to the High Court, he shall submit the case accordingly," in the first paragraph of section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, the words "and is clearly of opinion that it is necessary for the ends of justice he shall submit the case to the High Court" should be substituted, and that the last paragraph of the same section should be modified so as to run somewhat in the following terms :—

"In dealing with the case so submitted the High Court *shall consider the entire evidence giving due weight to the verdict of the jury and to the opinion of the Sessions Judge and of the dissentient urors, if any, and* may exercise, &c., &c.," continuing in the terms of that section. The words in italics are those which in our opinion should be introduced.

We learn the intention of the Legislature as to the duty of Sessions Judges from the observations of the Honourable Mr. J. F. Stephen :—

"We do not, of course, mean the Judge should act in this manner in every case in which he has doubts as to the propriety of a verdict, or even in those cases which he feels that if he had been a juror, he would not have returned the same verdict. Our intention is that he should exercise the power in question in those cases only in which it is necessary to do so, in order to prevent a manifest failure of justice; and having regard to the strong motive which the Judge always has for avoiding all future trouble by accepting the view taken by a jury, I think there is little reason to fear that the power will be abused.

To encourage disagreement from the verdict of a jury, or to require a reference in every case in which the Sessions Judge would have come to a different conclusion, would be attended with mischievous results.

We understand the meaning of the law to be, that if the Sessions Judge, after considering the fact that the jury or a majority of them have arrived at a certain conclusion, disagrees with that conclusion, and is clearly of opinion that it would occasion a failure of justice if he were to accept the verdict, it is his duty then and then only, whatever the result may be, to refer the case to the High Court. The two elements (1) disagreement with the verdict and (2) the opinion that he cannot record and give full effect to the verdict without causing a failure of justice, are distinct and should be kept so. The alteration proposed is slight, but we trust that it will serve to make the law clearer and to emphasise the duty of a Sessions Judge not to record a verdict which he is satisfied will cause a failure of justice merely because he is uncertain whether the High Court will concur in his opinion, while making it equally clear that he ought not to refer unless he is satisfied that by giving effect to a verdict a failure of justice will ensue.

With regard to the second amendment, recommended, we think that it was intended that the High Court should form an independent opinion on the evidence in the same way as it is bound to do, and invariably does, in an appeal in a case tried with assessors, giving due weight to the opinion of the Sessions Judge as well as to the verdict of the jury. If we are correct in this view it is desirable that the law should be expressed in clear terms admitting of no doubt.

With the law thus expressed we think that sufficient safeguards would be provided against any miscarriages of justice from erroneous verdicts.

OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

After concluding that the classification of offences triable by jury as it stood before 20th October, 1892, should be at once reverted to, the Commissioners go on to consider whether the inclusion of offences relating to marriage, which was authorised by Sir Charles Elliott's notification should stand, and decide in the negative. They say :—

We observe that by the recent order offences under Chapter XX, Indian Penal Code (*offences relating to marriage*), have been made triable by jury, and we have considered whether this is reasonable and expedient. The change has no doubt been prompted by a desire to leave to juries the determination of cases in which matters relating to their social or religious habits or customs may be involved. It seems to us, however, that in consequence of the diversity of religious and social habits and caste-customs, this object will not be attained so well as in a trial with the assistance of assessors. The jurors are selected by lot, and it may so happen that by this process none of the very religion or class which should be associated for the trial may be selected. For instance, where the parties in a trial for an offence relating to marriage may be all Mahomedans, a jury consisting entirely of Hindus may be selected by lot, and where the parties are Chamars or members of the lowest classes, a jury of Mahomedans or Hindus of the higher and educated classes, ignorant of all the habits and customs of the parties, may be selected. On the other hand, in a trial with the assistance of assessors the very opposite results can be secured, because the Sessions Judge is able to *choose* persons to act as assessors, who are of the same caste or religion or have intimate knowledge of the customs of the parties. Advantages too can be derived in such cases from the more intimate relations which exist between a Judge and assessors than between a Judge and a jury.

SOME QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE.

Finally, the Commissioners express their opinion on several minor, though not unimportant, points of procedure :—

It has been suggested that the terms of section 303 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be amended so as to enable a Sessions Judge to obtain more clearly the opinions of the jury on parts of the evidence so as to learn and place on record the grounds upon which the verdict was arrived at. We are not in favour of any alteration in the present law, which provides sufficient means for obtaining a verdict, and we think that there are strong objections to anything of the nature of a cross-examination of the jurors as to details of a case so as to obtain their opinion on portions of the evidence. Amongst these it will be sufficient to say that it must very frequently happen that the jurors may individually arrive at the same conclusion by different processes of reasoning, or they may find difficulty in expressing intelligently or logically a conclusion fairly arrived at on consideration of the entire case. No doubt in certain cases, for instance, in cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, or of house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, it may be necessary to give a special verdict to determine the exact offence so as to regulate the sentence ; but the terms of the present law sufficiently provide for this and we are opposed to any alteration for the purposes suggested.

It has also been proposed to permit questions to be put to the jurors after verdict is delivered, so as to enable the Sessions Judge to determine whether he should refer the case to the High Court, as well as to enable the High Court itself in a referred case to learn whether a verdict was on reasonable and proper grounds ; but the same objections equally apply. We prefer to adopt the course recommended by us, *viz.*, that each case referred by a Sessions Judge should be tried by the High Court on its merits on the evidence, as less likely to cause embarrassment and more certain to ensure a just and proper decision.

We have considered anxiously whether it is practicable to enable the Judge to direct the jury to return a special verdict on issues framed by him. This proposal is supported by high authority, and we are fully sensible of the advantages it would be to the High Court in referred cases to have a special, instead of a general, verdict to deal with, but we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that such a procedure would be liable to create greater evils than it would remedy.

We agree with the conclusion arrived at by the Government of India that it is not desirable to have Special Juries, in so far as these may tend to weaken Common Juries, but at the same time we are of opinion that cases may occur in which the employment of a Special Jury may be highly desirable, in the interests of justice as well as to satisfy public opinion, and we think that means may be provided which will meet the objection raised. It might be provided that while there is a separate list of Special Jurors, the gentlemen on that list should not be exempted from ordinary service as Common Jurors. They might be included also in the general list and be liable to serve when drawn for ordinary trials without being reserved only for trials by Special Juries. No additional service within the prescribed period of six months should be required.

* In 14 cases of 1884 no approval or disapproval was expressed, the Judge having vacated office without recording his opinion.

† Cases actually disposed of during the period.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29.

Sanderson, Major-Genl, BoStaff, on leave, from Mhow.
Curtiss, Col, Bo, A A G, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 30.

Gatacre, Brig-Genl, Bo, A Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Greig, Col, Bo, A A Genl, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 31.

Hobson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Peshawar.
Pitman, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Mian Mir.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 30.

Foote, Capt, Bengal, R A, to join, to Calcutta.

MARCH 31.

Matter, 2nd-Lt, Bur, 2nd R Innis, Fus, to join, to Thayetmyo.
Bass, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Rajkote.
Campbell, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Dagshai.
Goss, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, E Lanc Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Home, Lt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Deolali.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON. COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd April.

1. It is notified for information that every carbine and sword in the Corps, is to be inspected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry at an early date. Members are therefore requested to return their arms to their respective Head-quarters, with the least possible delay.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd April.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the Arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the 4th April, 1893, it is urgently requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters on or before the 3rd April, 1893. A return giving the names of any members who do not comply with this order will be sent into the District Staff Office. On and after the 5th April, 1893, arms will be re-issued to members who intend serving on the Guard of Honour to H E Lord Roberts, the teams competing for H E the Governor's Cups, and for the Presidency Medal Competition.

2. A Guard of Honour to receive H E the Commander-in-Chief of India consisting of 100 rank and file with the band, will parade in Belasis Road at the foot of the Railway Bridge at 7-15 p.m., on Friday, the 7th April, 1893. Captain E. F. Nicholson, Lieut. S. Tomlinson and 2nd Lieut. C. C. James will be the Officers for the guard. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements.

3. The company competitions for H. E. the

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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HAVE the honor to announce that they have forwarded by their representative to Bombay a vast and comprehensive stock direct from their works at Sheffield, embracing all the Novelties recently produced by them in Table Cutlery, Spoons Forks, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Cups and Trophies, for Golf, Rowing, Swimming, Shooting, Lawn-Tennis and all other Sports, Ladies' and Gentlemen's fitted Dressing Bags, Tea and Coffee Services, and all kinds of Sterling Silver and Electroplated Ware. Also their celebrated and world-renowned Prince's Plate, which can only be obtained from Messrs. MAPPIN AND WEBB.

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AT 60, TAMARIND LANE,

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AT PRICES THE SAME AS IN LONDON.

NO ADVANCE WHATEVER FOR FREIGHT OR EXPENSES.

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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad,
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

THE London Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged on Thursday, with the exception of that for 4 per cent. Rupee Securities which receded ¼ per cent., to £63¼. The market rates of discount were put down ⅛ per cent., say to 1½d. on short London Bills, and to 1⅝d. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. Bar Silver was unchanged in value in London, at 38½d. per oz ; but in New York, it was ½ cent lower, at 83¼ cents, demand Exchange on London having advanced ¼ cent to 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 7-16d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold—all to this port. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The London Markets have been closed since Thursday for Good Friday and the Easter holidays ; and in New York, the price of Silver has not changed to-day ; but Exchange on London has receded ¼ cent, returning to Wednesday's quotation of 4·87¾ dollars.

A further decline of 1-16d. was established on the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool on Thursday, at 4⅝d. per oz. ; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions ; while in East Indians the only alterations were a decline of 1-16d. on Westerns and Coconadas, and of ⅛d. in Tinnevellys. The market closed quiet ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having been 5,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was easier. Both markets remain closed until next Wednesday for the Easter holidays.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the five days ending on Thursday were 28,000 bales ; and the amount forwarded to consumers 41,000 bales. The Imports were 33,000 bales. The total stock had diminished by 13,000 bales ; and as it stood yesterday, it was 93,000 bales lighter than at the same time last year ; though heavier, by 462,000 bales, than in 1891. The usual weekly figures for the Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe have not been wired, owing to the holidays. The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool on Thursday, was ⅛ d. lower than at the close of the previous week ; while Arrivals had declined 11-64d. to 13-64d. per lb.; ready Cotton having been 1 3-16d. per lb. dearer than at the same time last year, though cheaper, by ⅛d. than in 1891.

In New York, on Thursday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unaltered, at 8⅝d. per lb. ; and June Futures, also, were unchanged, at 8·48 cents. ; the Receipts at the U. S. Ports having been 8,000 bales. Owing to the absence of the customary statistics, we are unable to give our usual weekly comparison.

There has again been no change in spot or arrival prices in New York to-day. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports (for two days) have been 20,000 bales, going against 17,000 bales last year, and 25,000 bales the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York is 6,010,000 bales, compared with 5,950,000 bales, visible at the end of last week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1893	1892	1891
Week's receipts	Not received.	70,000	95,000
" exports to U. Kingdom		46,000	41,000
" " Continent		61,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	Not received.	6,470,000	6,285,000
" exports to U. K. do.		2,779,000	2,704,000
" " to Continent do.		2,045,000	2,151,000
" Stock in the Ports		1,039,000	639,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	Not received.	4,482,670	3,361,010
" " Surats		3,39,970	553,330
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,611,000	1,734,290	1,178,670
" London	5,000	17,000	17,000
American Afloat	50,000	115,000	130,000
East Indian "	10,000	15,000	35,000
Total ...	1,707,000	1,881,290	1,360,670
Price of Mid.-Americans	4½d.	3 9-16d.	4¼d.
" Good Dhollera	4 5-16d.	3½d.	3 15-16d.
Difference	7-16d.	7-16d.	15-16d.

Our local Cotton Market has been very quiet to-day ; but no further reduction has been made in rates. Exporters have bought nothing ; and the only purchases by the Mills reported are 200 bales of Julgaum, at Rs. 215 ; and 50 Kodinad, at Rs. 226¼ per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been quiet, with only a small export business passing. The price of *Linseed* has further declined one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-13-6 to Rs. 8 per cwt., but otherwise quotations are quite unchanged.

The Banks, and the Stock, Share, and Freight markets have remained closed for the holidays ; and the daily Trade Returns not having been issued to-day, we are unable to give the usual figures for the Receipts of Produce.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 4 5-16

The Manchester Market has been easier.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅜
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	28,000	bales.
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	33,000	"
" " Surats	nil	"
" " Stock of Cotton	1,641,000	"
" " Surats	15,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	6,000	"

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £26,200,000, decrease £900,000 ; public deposits, £10,400,000, decrease £500,000 ; other deposits, £28,900,000, increase £1,600,000 ; other securities, £29,500,000, increase £3,200,000 ; notes and gold, £17,100,000, decrease £2,000,000. The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 30.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall left here for Karachi this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya left here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive left here, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla left here, at 2 p.m., to-day, for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st March, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 0 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·864
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of Wind*	W, NNW, N, ENE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	261

*From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS

SATURDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 1.

10 p.m. ... 79·1

SUNDAY, APRIL 2.

6 a.m.	76·2
10 a.m.	82·2
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	83·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOHEMIA.

DEATH.

ZIMMER—In the month of March, at Leitmeritz, Bohemia, Dr. Willi Lambert Zimmer, the dearly beloved son of Herr and Frau Zimmer aged 26 years. Australian and New York papers please copy.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

LLOYD—NEWNHAM—March 9, at St Lawrence's, Weston Patrick, Hants, Bell George, youngest son of the late Maj.-Gen Banastre P Lloyd, of the Bengal Staff Corps, of Brynbella, Natal, South Africa, to Lilias Maude, eldest daughter of Rev W O Newnham, of Weston Patrick, Hants.

DEATHS.

BROCK—March 9, at Bedford, Harriet Mable Brock, wife of Leslie E H Brock, of Jhansi, Bombay, and eldest daughter of the late Col H Follett Prichard, R A, aged 31.

CHRISTIE—March 9, at the R N Hospital, Great Yarmouth, Brevet-Maj P Christie, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery, aged 72.

HALL—March 10, at St Leonard's-on-Sea, Constance, wife of Henry Hall, late Capt. 1st Madras Light Cavalry.

MOSELEY—March 13, at Chester Villa Cheltenham, Sophia, widow of Col Moseley, C B, H E I C S, aged 88.

NICHOLSON—March 9, at Brighton, Mary Jemima, wife of the Rev James Nicholson, Wesleyan Missionary of South Ceylon, aged 58.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DOLI-MEHRJEE.—Ruttonbai, widow of Sorabjee Palonjee Mehrjee, and daughter of Ruttoojee Cursetjee Batliboye, died yesterday. Funeral to-day, at 7 a.m., opposite to the Marine Lines Station.

KARACHI.

DEATH.

WALLER—March 22, at Karachi, Sind, Ernest Henry Waller, Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, aged 27 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—March 23, at Moriani, Jorhat, Assam, the wife of J P Ferguson, of a daughter.

OAKLEY—March 18, the wife of Revd, E S Oakley, Almora, of a daughter.

SIBOLD—March 22, at Mooltan, the wife of E A Sibold, Superintending Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIAMS—NEWTON—March 21, by the Revd Frederic J Clark, in St Stephen's Church, Bareilly, Kate Elizabeth (Bessi) Newton, daughter of the late Frank Nodes Newton, Auditor, Railway Accounts, to Charles Alfred Leonard Williams.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—March 23, at Moriani, Jorhat, Assam, Isobel Hadee, Esplin, loved infant daughter of John Paul and Isobel Esplin Ferguson.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1893.

WE published in our last issue the Rules formulated by the Governor-in-Council for giving effect in this Presidency to the Regulations made by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State under the Councils Act of last year. We have already analysed the Regulations, which leave little room for discretion or initiation. The Provincial Governments have to apply them as they stand to local requirements. Whoever carefully studies the Regulations can without any extraordinary stretch of ingenuity tell exactly which the Rules must needs be. The Rules issued in Bengal last week are in almost every detail similar to those issued in Bombay, and those of Madras might easily be promulgated in either of the sister Presidency without any appreciable change. This is by no means a disadvantage. When transplanting to India the "germ" of the electoral system which has been slowly elaborated in Europe through centuries of experiment, it is desirable that at the outset the regulations shall be applied under precisely similar conditions in all the Provinces. That differentiation shall come with growth is the law of evolution, and it is not necessary or desirable at the outset to complicate the somewhat delicate problem taken in hand by futile endeavours to provide one pattern of representative institutions for Bengal, another for Bombay, a third for Madras, and a fourth for the North-West. Uniformity of procedure ensures that the experience of one Province will be of service to the others either for guidance or warning. Within the narrow limits prescribed the Bombay Government have left the Local Municipalities and Local Boards which are to recommend eight representatives for seats on the Council entire freedom as to the procedure to be followed in the exercise of this franchise.

As was already known from the Viceroy's Regulations, the Corporation of Bombay, the Senate of the Bombay University, and the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Karachi—two bodies which were already possessed of this privilege through the practice of bestowing a seat in Council on the Chairman of each of these bodies—will have the right of recommending a representative for nomination in accordance with their ordinary rules, or in the case of the Senate of the University of any rules the Fellows may make for the purpose. Those four bodies have the elections entirely in their own hands. It would have been perhaps better if provision were made, that in the case of these bodies and of the Municipalities and Local Boards the voting should be by ballot. The ballot is prescribed in the rules issued by the Bengal Government for the voting by the representatives of the Municipalities and District Boards. If the protection of the ballot be found indispensable in Great Britain, where the public have been habituated to the more or less free exercise of the franchise for many generations, it is scarcely wise to dispense with it in the Bombay Presidency. In the Rules it is indeed laid down that the method of voting by the assembly composed of the representatives of the Municipalities or the Local Boards shall be that which commends itself to the general sense of the meeting. This does not prohibit voting by ballot, but it does not direct or suggest it. Cumulative voting is, however, ruled out as too complex for the beginning, which is true ; but cumulative voting would be thrown away on an electoral college whose duty it is to vote for only one candidate. There is no room in such a case for minorities by clubbing their votes to snatch one or two seats from an over-bearing majority that desires to secure them all. Where only one candidate is to be elected the majority will carry their man as a matter of course, and there is an end of the matter ; the minority would get no help from the cumulative system. From the ballot a minority would obtain some measure of protection, and its to be hoped that the electoral colleges, if such they may be called, will of themselves decide to vote by ballot. With regard to the Bombay Corporation the voting for members of the Standing Committee and for the Statutory appointments is by ballot. The selection of a suitable candidate to be recommended for a seat on the Council will doubtless be made by ballot. This is however a matter of detail. The resolution of Government accompanying the Rules is chiefly devoted to suggestions to aid the inexperience of the Mofussil in its first steps towards the establishment of a representative system. It is acknowledged with something like a sigh of relief that in the case of Bombay and Karachi no difficulty is likely to arise; it is not so with the groups of Municipalities and District Local Boards, whose "want of a common organisation may lead to confusion or delay in ascertaining the sense of the bodies concerned." His Excellency-in-Council therefore proceeds to offer provisional suggestions for their guidance and that of the officers through whom their recommendations to Government are to be made. In the Northern Division the Commissioner is under the rules to make a group of all the Municipal Corporations with a population of five thousand or upwards according to the returns in the last Census. In the same way the Commissioner of the Southern Division will make a group or combination of all the Local Boards in the southern half of the Presidency. When a vacancy has to be filled on the recommendation of one or other of these groups the Commissioner concerned will arrange for the appointment of representatives to vote for candidates, and a list of the candidates for whom the votes are to be cast. The Municipalities in the Northern Division with a population of 5,000, and upwards to 10,000, will select one representative each ; the Municipalities with upwards of 10,000 will have an additional representative for every ten thousand or fraction of ten thousand above that number. In the Southern Division each District Board will elect a representative for every hundred thousand or fraction of one hundred thousand inhabitants of the district. On receiving his Excellency's request for a nomination the Commissioner will at once inform the President of each Municipality in one case or of each President of a Local Board in the other ; and request that a special general meeting may be called for the appointment of the prescribed number of representatives. The Commissioner will at the same time fix a date of one month from the receipt of the Governor's invitation up to which he will receive the names of candidates for the Council. Each candidate must be proposed and seconded by two members of the Municipalities or Boards included in the group which is to make the recommendation. It will be the duty of the Presidents to see that the lists are in order, and that they are forwarded by the prescribed date to the Commissioner. On the day fixed the latter is to close the lists and send them for publication in the *Government Gazette*, and furnish a printed copy of it to each representative appointed by the Bodies in the group.

For the Northern Division, where the towns are within comparatively easy reach of the railway it is proposed that the representatives shall—at all events on the first occasion—assemble in Ahmedabad or Surat, to select the candidate for recommendation. If the general sense of the Presidents of the Municipalities be in favour of some other town the Commissioner may meet their views ; or if a meeting be found inconvenient the selection of the candidate may be conducted by voting papers as is proposed in the Southern Division. That course is suggested for the rural areas in the South, where the distances are great and the means of communication few. But if the Local Boards prefer it they too may send their representatives to meet at some convenient central town. The Commissioners will conduct the proceedings, unless the assembly prefer to elect their own chairman. When voting papers are used they are to be filled in and signed by the representative, and enclosed in a sealed envelope signed on the outside, which is then to be given to the President who will forward it to the Commissioner. The latter in his turn will tabulate the votes and report the result to the Secretary to the Government in the Legislative Department. The Sirdars of the Deccan entitled to vote will hold a durbar ; the names of candidates with their proposers and seconders being first communicated to the Agent, who will fix the date. The Zemindars and Jaghirdars of Sind—including all landholders paying Rs. 1,000 a year to Government—will be consulted by the Commissioner of that Province with a view to some convenient arrangement. A Notification has been issued stating that lest the two months provided in the Regulations be exceeded, the Governor will defer issuing invitations until he learns that the arrangements for the respective elections are complete. When that information is received the invitations will be immediately sent out. The first meeting of the enlarged Council will probably be held early in June, when the Government is assembled in Poona. The Provincial Budget will be laid before the Council, which will also proceed with the Bill for the amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. The sooner the new Council gets to work the better.

LORD CROMER'S report on Egypt, while in many respects satisfactory, contains two ominous declarations. The curious reference to the hardships imposed on the Egyptian Army through "the refusal of the Powers to assent to an increase in the strength of the standing army," is significant of strained relations. The Consul General's remark that the year has shown steady progress, and that "while the present political situation remains unchanged, the taxpayers may anticipate further relief," is a further indication that something is amiss. It is not usual to suggest in official documents that a situation which it desired to continue is provisional or precarious. The unwelcome topic is, however, made the subject of a further reference. Having pointed out that the interests of the foreign creditors have been secured, the report goes on to say that the people appreciate the benefits of the last few years and "are unwilling to see an immediate change in the present regime." Why is not that taken for granted ? Lord Rosebery's despatch to Lord Cromer would be even more disquieting, were it not for the fact that it was written in the middle of February, and that we are now in April. It represents what may be considered a past phase of the Egyptian mystery. The Foreign Secretary deemed it at that time necessary to point out that had the protest of the British Government against the Khedive's action been disregarded "further grave consequences" would have ensued ; which, of course, meant that his Highness Abbas would have been invited to follow his Highness Ismail to Constantinople. But it is not easy to understand why Lord Rosebery deemed it necessary to supplement this friendly hint by the statement that it would not be prudent to assume that all future trouble has been averted, Lord Cromer could not have been stood in need of information from the Foreign Office as to the out-look in Egypt. Nor is it apparent in the surface that why it was considered necessary to state that circumstances may arise which will render it necessary to consider expediency of fresh consultation with the Suzerain and the European Powers. There is, however, a very broad hint in the despatch that such a consultation would not bring much profit either to the Khedive or to the Sultan. "It is absolutely certain that Egypt will be in no case released from European control, which might be made more stringent and more irksome than at present."

THE only surprise created at home by the polling in Banffshire is that Sir William Wedderburn's majority, 771, should have been so large. He had not the local advantages possessed by his predecessor whose majority at the General Election with an inferior Conservative candidate was 869, and it was rather expected that he would lose some votes by his peculiar views respecting the occupation of Uganda. In foreign politics, at all events, Mr. Labouchere will find in the ex-Bombay civilian a man after his own heart. The Unionists encouraged by their astonishing victory at Grimsby, made superhuman efforts to capture the seat. The Conservative Press either ignores or minimises the election. "Banff," we are told, "has returned a Gladstonion by a somewhat diminished majority, a result which was generally expected." This is not quite accurate ; the general expectation even among Liberals was that Sir W. Wedderburn would be returned not by a somewhat diminished but by a largely diminished majority. The *Daily News*, whose article is evidently written by Mr. Herbert Paul, M.P., promised that Sir William would be most heartily welcomed by the Liberal members of the House of Commons ; and goes on to observe : "Men of Indian experience in the House are not numerous, and at the present moment they are almost all on the wrong side." The fact of this "unfortunate circumstance" was, it is pointed out, shown in the apathy with which the House regarded the "recent and most tyrannical interference with trial by jury in Bengal, for which Lord Lansdowne and Sir Charles Elliott are responsible." This soreness is natural, seeing that it is Mr. Paul who has vainly tried to stimulate among his Parliamentary colleagues an interest in that question. The article concludes : "Sir W. Wedderburn will be some counterpoise to Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson." Why Sir James Fergusson ? It is not often that Sir James Fergusson intervenes in Indian debates, and whenever he does it must be admitted that he expresses himself with a degree of sober modesty not usually the characteristic of "Indian authorities" in the House of Commons, to whatever party they may belong. To the *Westminster Gazette* it seems an interesting coincidence that Sir W. Wedderburn's election should have taken place on the same day that the Viceroy explained his tentative scheme of representative government for India under the Councils Act. The *St. James's Gazette*, less complimentary, allows that Sir William is personally a respectable M.P., but stigmatises him as representing the "worst type of official Radicalism." However, "he is the sort of man that Mr. Gladstone wants. He can be counted on to say ditto to his leader, and would make a tolerable placeman—of the subordinate kind."

THERE is a rumour afloat, writes our London correspondent, which I mention for what it may be worth, that the Government are meditating a surrender to the Anti-Opium Party. Should the report prove to be true it will not create any surprise, for great pressure has been put upon Liberal members by the keepers of the Nonconformist conscience with a view of compelling the Ministry to disavow the policy enunciated with so much boldness and good sense by the Earl of Kimberley soon after his return to the India Office. In the form of a Parliamentary paper returns have been published this week showing the quantity (1) of Behar and Benares opium manufactured, and (2) of Malwa opium purchased for sale in India during each of the past ten years ; the quantity of Bengal and Malwa opium disposed of in each such year (1) to each of the provincial excise administrations, and (2) to the Native States which are supplied with opium by the Indian Government ; and the quantity of Bengal and Malwa opium

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LORD CROMER'S REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

Lord Cromer's report on Egypt for the year 1892 has been published. In it his Lordship dwells on the prosperous condition of the finances of the country and regrets the hardships imposed on the Egyptian troops through the refusal of the Powers to assent to an increase in the standing army.

Regarding the Soudan he says that it is neither possible nor desirable at present to attempt to reconquer it.

His Lordship concludes by saying that the year has shown a marked and steady progress, and that while the present political situation remains unchanged the tax-payers may anticipate further fiscal relief. The interest of the foreign creditors have been secured, and he believes that the people appreciate the benefits of the last few years and are unwilling to see an immediate change in the present regime.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DESPATCHES ON EGYPT.

A despatch from Lord Rosebery to Lord Cromer, dated February 16, which has just been published, recapitulates the events which led to the recent crisis in Egypt and the protest the British Government made against the Khedive's action, which, if disregarded, would have entailed further graver consequences. These, however, were avoided by his Highness the Khedive's wise and timely retractation, but it would not be prudent to assume positively that all future trouble had ended. The despatch then says that the withdrawal of the British troops would entail danger to the European community, and that Egypt would relapse into confusion, which would require fresh intervention, from and whereof it is unnecessary now to discuss. England, therefore, must continue her present policy in that quarter. Circumstances might indeed occur rendering it necessary to consider the expediency of fresh consultations with the Suzerain and the European Powers. It is useless now to discuss the proposals which might be desirable to bring forward, but it is absolutely certain that Egypt will be in no case released from European control, which might be more stringent and more irksome than the present.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN EGYPT.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The *Times* considers that the Egyptian situation is serious, and says that if Riaz Pasha continues to manifest his present obstructive spirit he must retire as he did in 1891.

PARLIAMENTARY.

MR. COURTENEY: A BIMETALLIST.

Mr. Courteney, a member of Lord Herschell's Commission, and hitherto a monometallist, has contributed an article to the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he expresses his adherence to International Bimetallism, and recommends the ratio of twenty-five to one.

FLOATING OF THE HOWE.

The Ironclad Howe has been safely floated.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The French Ministry have been defeated over a question connected with the Budget, and have, in consequence, resigned. A dissolution of the Chamber is considered probable before long.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

President Carnot has charged M. Meline with the task of forming a New Cabinet.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANILA.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1.

Advices from Manila report that an outbreak of fire occurred there causing the destruction of four thousand houses and injury to five persons.

UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 1.

Mr. Bayard has been appointed United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James', in succession to Mr. Lincoln, the Minister Plenipotentiary.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, APRIL 1.

Prince Bismarck, before dismissing the deputations who waited upon him to congratulate on his birthday, called for three cheers to "Emperor William, the protector of all German races."

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the homeward Indian Mails of the 25th instant, arrived here, at 4-30 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MARCH 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ballaarat, with the outward English Mails of the 24th instant, left here, at 11-30 p. m., to-day.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 1.

Home Department.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Macpherson have been replaced at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

The services of Messrs. C. A. Wilkins and H. C. Streatfield have been replaced at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Foreign Department.—Colonel Biddulph, Resident at Baroda, has been granted three months' leave, Major F. W. Snell acting.

Captain F. C. Grant has been appointed Political Assistant at Poona.

Finance and Commerce Department.—Mr. F. C. Harrison. Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, has been granted eight months' furlough.

Military Department.—Furlough leave has been granted to the following officers:—Colonel Sir H. Collett, K. C. B., for sixty-eight days; Major J. M. T. Badgley, R. E., Military Works, for eight months; Lieutenant F. W. Rea, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, for one year; and Captain H. B. B. Watkis, 31st B. I., for six months.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Colonel C. E. Fisher and Colonel Joseph Gabbett, C.B.

The following Officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Lieutenant-Colonel Carberry Egan and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie Downie.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Tomkins has been appointed Director-General of Military Works.

Public Works Department.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire, and Mr. S. Preston, Executive Engineer, Punjab, promoted to be Superintending Engineer.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday Captain Boyle Purdon Creagh, Indian Marine, took charge of the duties of Port Officer, and Captain Pelley reverted to the post of Deputy Conservator of the Port.

VICEREGAL GARDEN PARTY.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne gave a garden-party, at Government House, yesterday, as a wind-up to the season, and they will leave Calcutta to-morrow.

GILGIT NEWS.

A DISQUIETING OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 1.

According to the *Pioneer's* latest news from Gilgit, Colonel Durand was on the point of starting for Chilas, where the situation was again beginning to look very threatening. In spite of the severe repulse last month—for they cannot have lost less than 250 killed and wounded in the attack upon the Chilas fort—the tribesmen were reported gathering round the position in great numbers. With Kohistanis, Tangeris, and a sprinkling from every tribe in the Indus Valley their numbers had swollen to some thousands of men, and such an assembly could only signify a determination to make one more concerted attempt to overwhelm the intruding force. It is hoped that attack will be delayed until Colonel Durand has had time to reach Bunji, for their attention would then be distracted, and the prospect of being caught in rear by the relieving force would probably have a numbing effect upon their activities.

At the same time the situation is obviously full of grounds for anxiety. The force of the Chilas, weakened as it has been by the severity of its losses last month—which amount in all to thirty-seven dead and thirty wounded—in spite of reinforcements which have since reached, is very small to withstand a horde of enemies who are capable of fighting with such determination, and Colonel Durand, though he is well assured now of the spirit of the Kashmir troops, and hopes to be able to take in a couple of guns along with him, cannot have a man too much for the heavy work that may be in store for him.

AITCHISON'S "TREATIES."

A new edition of Aitchison's "Treaties and Sunnuds," which has been prepared by Mr. J. Crawford, of the Foreign Office, is expected to be issued on May 1.

THE ARCHDEACON OF CALCUTTA.

The Ven'ble W. MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, proceeds on six months' leave from the 15th instant.

COLONEL YATE.

Colonel Yate expects to leave Quetta for the Herat frontier in six or seven days' time. The winter weather is reported at last to be breaking in Afghanistan, so his journey is likely to be an easy one.

THE NAMKHAM COLUMN.

The Namkham Column reached Bhamo on Thursday on return from the scene of the recent disturbances in the Northern Shan States.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

The export of arms and military stores from the Straits to Burma is prohibited till the 31st December, 1896.

LORD ROBERTS AT JEYPORE.

Lord Roberts, accompanied by Lady Roberts, Miss Roberts, General Galbraith, and General Stedman, and attended by members of the Personal Staff arrived at Jeypore yesterday morning on a visit to his Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore. His Lordship was met at the station by Colonel Peacock, the Resident, Colonel Jacob, Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mookerji, C.I.E., Thakur Sawant Singh, of Bugro, Rao Lachmin Singh, of Duri, and Thakore Mehtab Singh of Sewar. Colonel Mellis, Captain Tate, and Mr. Cookson were also on the platform to meet his Excellency. A guard-of-honour of the State troops was drawn up on the platform and another of the Deoli Irregular Force received the Chief with a salute on his arrival at the Residency. In the afternoon Lord Roberts paid a private visit to the Maharaja who is in mourning on account of the death of the Maharani, and was thus unable to meet his Excellency at the station. The Chief then made a very careful and thorough inspection of the Jeypore Imperial Service transport corps and expressed great satisfaction at the completeness of the corps. He assured the officers that nothing could be more serviceable than the ponies and cart and drivers and nothing could be better organised and arranged than all connected with this most useful contribution made by the Jeypore State to the general defence of India. His Excellency completed his inspection of the corps on Friday morning on the return journey from the ancient city at Amber, by looking over the mobilisation arrangements and field equipment, with the admirable neatness and management, of which Lord Roberts was immensely pleased. Saturday morning is to be devoted to pig-sticking.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

A Government Notification divides the ten principal Municipalities of the North-West Provinces into two groups for the purpose of returning a member each to the Legislative Council. Group I. consists of Lucknow, Agra Bareilly, Meerut, and Fyzabad; Group II., Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Gorakpur, and Muttra. Similarly the principal district boards have been divided into two groups for the same intent, the first taking in Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, and Lucknow divisions, and the other the chief boards in Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, and Fyzabad Commissionerships.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT.

APRIL 2.

The Central Provinces Police have again distinguished themselves by the capture of a noted dacoit leader. News was brought to Mr. Naylor, District Superintendent of Police, Saugor, that Himmat Singh, his lieutenant, and ten followers were at home in their village stronghold, that the main gate was guarded night and day, that he and his followers slept on arms, that Himmat Singh desired to add a revolver to his already sufficient piratical equipment, and that watchers in the fields about his village were all in the dacoit leader's pay so that an open approach was out of question. Mr. Naylor took a *naik* of a friendly tanda of banjaras into confidential service, a sub-inspector, and two head constables joined the tanda, disguised as banjaras and a double-barrelled Brazier pistol was given to the *naik* with instructions to exhibit it as a curiosity, which he was willing to part with for a price. The tanda then moved up to Himmat Singh's village and encamped hard by. Speculation was that Himmat Singh would visit the camp and inspect the pistol, but as it happened he was confined to his house through illness. On learning this Mr. Naylor made a night march with two inspectors and fifteen men, keeping carefully clear the watchers of the fields. He reached the banjara encampment before daylight. At dawn he posted six of his men at the backdoor of Himmat Singh's house, and then going round to the front had the good fortune to find the main entrance open. The dacoits awakened by a woman's cry seized arms, and tried to fly by the postern. Finding themselves face to face there with muzzles and six rifles they turned and unbarred the front portal. The District Superintendent and his men at once rushed in upon them. Mr. Naylor sprang upon Himmat Singh, and in doing so tumbled over him on to the floor. The police mistook their Captain in uncertain light for the enemy and were pinioning him when he directed their attention to the prostrate robber underneath their leader. The dacoit's lieutenant fought with sword in one hand and pistol in the other, and wounded two of his assailants severely before he was overpowered. The rest of the gang were terrified and offered no resistance. The whole band were brought in bonds to Saugor and safely lodged in the jail there.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Colonel Blood, C.B., R.E., accompanied by Mrs. Blood, left Agra on Friday for Poona. Several officers were assembled at the railway station to bid them good-bye. The evening before their departure Colonel and Mrs. Blood were entertained at dinner by moonlight at Rambagh by some of his Staff. They will be much missed at Agra.

General Luck, accompanied by Mrs. Luck and Miss Pole, arrived at Quetta, on Wednesday evening. The General will take over the command of the district from the 1st April. The principal Political and Staff officers were at the station to receive General Luck.

It is now settled that Lieutenant Macmahon will take over charge of the Zhob Political Agency, another officer, probably Captain Kemball, taking Lieutenant Macmahon's place in Loralai.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA AND THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 2.

At a meeting of the Sarvajanik Sabha held yesterday a strong protest against the Notification of the Bombay Government regarding the election of the allotment of the eight seats thrown open to election was adopted. The chief points of complaint were that the Central Division, comprising Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Khandeish, and Nasick, altogether one-third of the Presidency, is, under the Notification, left entirely unrepresented; it was further pointed out that, excepting Bombay, this part of the Presideney is most advanced in education; and that the public spirit of the European non-official community have been allowed much more representation than their fair share. In the opinion of the Sabha the Notification is a most illiberal and unjust one and intentionally arranged to defeat the object of the Act.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

The Maharajah of Bhavnagar arrives at Bombay from Ahmedabad on the morning of the 8th instant, and embarks the same day for Europe.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' FAREWELL TELEGRAM.

Sir George Greaves has sent the following telegram before embarking for Europe to Major-General Blundell, commanding Poona District.—"Wish you and your officers, and the men under you goodbye and good luck. Please communicate to all concerned."

KANARA FISHERMEN AND SALT-EARTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 1.

A monster meeting was held yesterday here of all the fishing tribes on the coast to memorialize Government against the prohibition of the removal of salt-earth for curing fish, the only means of livelihood of thousands of poorest fishers along the Kanara Coast. Great distress would be caused to them should Government decline to grant the indulgence.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. SIR GEORGE WHITE.

His Excellency Sir George White, the new Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning, by the mail steamer Rome, at 7 o'clock. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady White. After the steamer had anchored off the Bunder Sir John Hudson, Colonel Leach, Captain Hext of the Indian Marine, General Budgen, and Captain Poore, representing his Excellency the Governor, proceeded in a Government steam launch on board the mail steamer. Exactly at 8-40 a.m. H. E. Sir George White and Lady White escorted by the above officers who had proceeded on the mail steamer to receive his Excellency, landed at the Bunder where his Excellency was met by Sir Charles Pritchard, Colonel Greig, General Hogg, General Gatacre, Colonel Wilson, Captain Swann, Captain Peyton, Major Blomfield, and Colonel Pearse. Sir John Hudson introduced those present to his Excellency Sir George White. After shaking hands with those present his Excellency Sir George White and Lady White, accompanied by H. E. Sir John Hudson and Captain Poore, entered Government House carriages and drove to the Governmet House, Malabar Hill. The usual salute announcing the arrival of H. E. Sir George White will be fired this morning from the saluting battery.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE NEW REPRESENTATION.

His Excellency the Governor has addressed letters to the office-holders mentioned in Rule II. of the Bombay Government Notification, No. 49 of March 30, 1893, that is to say, to the President of the Corporation of Bombay, the Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions and of Sind, the Agent of Sirdars, the Chairman of the Bombay and Karachi Chambers of Commerce, and the Vice-Chancellor of the University, to the effect that, to avoid as far as possible any risk of the period of two months, laid down by the Government of India Regulations, being exceeded, and the Bodies, Associations, and Groups thereby losing their privilege of recommendation of a person for his Excellency's nomination to the Council for making laws, his Excellency will defer issuing his invitation until the office-holders can advise him that the arrangements for the respective elections are complete, and that there is, therefore a reasonable probability of the two months not being exceeded. The invitations will issue directly his Excellency receives this information.

The discussion in Council of the Provincial Budget will be deferred until the new Council is formed; probably about the time that Government assembles at Poona, when it is anticipated that there will be some strictly Legislative business to perform, which will enable the additional members for the purpose of making Laws to be summoned.

DEPARTURE OF SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, the retiring Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, bid farewell to Bombay on Saturday afternoon, when his Excellency left for England by the mail steamer Siam. A large number of military officers, including several civil officers, had assembled at the Bunder to bid "good-bye" to their retiring Commander-in-Chief, who had their welfare so much at heart. The Apollo Bunder pavilion was filled by the admirers of his Excellency. A guard-of-honour, consisting of hundred rank-and-file, supplied by the North Lancashire Regiment with band and colours under the command of Captain Davidson, was drawn up at the Bunder. A large number of British soldiers were also present at the Bunder to pay respects to their Commander whilst hundreds of native soldiers attired in their ordinary native costume had drawn up in line on either side of the passengers' shed, and extending as far as the building of Messrs. W. B. Green and Co. As soon as his Excellency Sir George Greaves arrived the native soldiers vociferously called out for cheers for his Excellency, who seemed to be greatly impressed by the way in which he was received by the men. Exactly at 2-40 his Excellency arrived at the Yacht Club, and in five minutes more his Excellency appeared at the Bunder, and was received by the guard-of-honour, who presented arms, and the band began to play. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour and expressed himself greatly satisfied with the form they had been keeping up. Amongst those present at the Bunder to see his Excellency off were Sir John Hudson, the successor to Sir George Greaves; Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, General Budgen, General Hogg, General Gatacre, General Blundell, Admiral Kennedy, Major Rossetter, Colonel Hilliard, Colonel Leach Colonel Greig, Colonel W. H. Wilson, and Mrs. Wiston. Captain Fowle, representing his Excellency the Governor, Captain Hext, Colonel Shortland, General Cunningham, Major Sympson, Major Mein, Major Birsch, Colonel Rawlins, Colonel Forjett, Colonel Scott, Colonel Spring, Professor Muller, Major Simpson, Captain Peyton, Captain Stanley Smith, Captain LeGallais, Captain S. U. Smith, Major Shilsbury, Colonel Pearse, Col. Tomkins, Colonel Ryley, Flag-Lieutenant Huckley, Dr. Faulks, Dr. Riddick, Sirdar Bahadur Dustoor Hosang Jamasp, Dustur Bamanji Jamaspjee, &c.

Sirdar Dustoor Hosang, high-priest of the Parsees of the Deccan, adorned his Excellency with a large garland of flowers and poured blessings on his Excellency. While at the Bunder his Excellency received a telegram from Lord Roberts bidding him "good-bye" and *bon voyage*. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency and his successor, Sir John Hudson, and the members of his staff, and general Budgen and other officers, went on board the steam-launch and proceeded to the mail steamer. As the steam-launch left the Bunder, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood called out for three cheers for his Excellency Sir George Greaves, which was heartily responded to and kept up till the launch had proceeded some distance on its journey. The usual salute announcing the departure of his Excellency was fired from the saluting battery as the steam-launch started from the Bunder, and as it passed H. M. Boadicea, the flagship also fired a salute. Superintendent Jones of the Water Police had made excellent arrangements for the maintenance of order.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Mr. Gladstone's surrender on the question of the second reading of the Home Rule Bill—which Mr. Stead declares to be as dead as Julius Cæsar—came as a surprise to everyone, and has created what it is no exaggeration to describe a sensation throughout the country. The original idea was to commence the debate on Monday last. The Unionists protested against rushing such an important measure, and with ceaseless iteration accused the Government of trying to get it through the House of Commons before the country had had time to master Mr. Gladstone's "revolutionary proposals." The tactics of Mr. James Lowther and his friends, which have been so vehemently denounced by people who under other circumstances did precisely the same kind of thing, succeeded beyond expectation. The Liberals at first thought that they could checkmate the Unionist "Obstructives" by the closure, but Mr. Speaker Peel, in spite of the characteristic sneers of Mr. Conybeare and the impatience of Mr. Hoare, a young member, showed that he was not disposed to take a too severe view of the doings of Mr. Balfour's indefatigable sharp shooters. The attack on the occupant of the chair—the "Unionist Speaker" as he has been called—is confined to a small minority, and although Mr. Peel's unaccommodating attitude had, of course, something to do with the postponement it is easy to see that other causes helped to bring about the sudden and startling change in the plans of the Ministry. The absence of so many Irish members in the divisions of last Friday is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the Prime Minister hauled down his flag. The Convention in Dublin accounted for the non-appearance of some but by no means the majority of the absentees, and Mr. Gladstone might have thought it necessary to give his followers a lesson. The Grimsby reverse together with the growth of the agitation against Sir W. Harcourt's unpopular Local Option Bill also had their effect. Apart from all these reasons there are grounds for believing that among the rank and file of the Gladstonian party—even in the Cabinet itself—a feeling prevailed that it would be unwise to force the second reading before the Easter Recess. The Irish members are very indignant at the course of events, and Mr. William O'Brien's letter to the *Daily News* is symptomatic of what I hear is the common talk in Nationalist circles. He refuses on behalf of his friends to sit quietly under criticism called forth by the poor show made by the Nationalists in the divisions of a week ago and points out that many English Liberals were also away. But the real object of Mr. O'Brien was not apparently to defend himself and his colleagues, but to let it be seen how strongly they object to Mr. Gladstone's retreat to the rear. He protests against the "surrender" "in obedience to the insolent rowdyism inaugurated at the Carlton Club." What Mr. O'Brien's letter and the speech of Mr. Justin McCarthy in the House on Tuesday suggests is astonishment that the Prime Minister should have come to a decision without apparently consulting the Generals of the allied army. His cold which has kept him indoors all the week until this afternoon prevented him from making the announcement in person, and his mouthpiece, Sir W. Harcourt, by the form of words he adopted seemed almost anxious to dissever himself from responsibilities. For the moment, these things are not looking quite so hopefully for the Government as they did earlier in the session. Mr. John Morley who has been put upon his defence during the week with reference to the Evicted Tenants Commission is by the admission of his own friends not maintaining his previous reputation. Mr. Mellor, the new Chairman of Committees, does not improve upon acquaintance. Sir John Hibbert, as Secretary of the Treasury, is not a decided success, and already there is some grumbling at the Liberal Whips. The Minister who has done best so far this session is undoubtedly Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who displayed great tact in regard to the case of Dr. Briggs and in other ways has made favourable impression. But whether as his admirers say he is destined to be the Mr. W. H. Smith of the Liberal party is another question. The justifiable glee of the Unionists at winning the first innings in the Home Rule match has been damped by the illness of Lord Salisbury, which is deeply regretted as much by his political opponents as by his supporters and may compel him to abandon his much talked of visit to Ulster.

From the report in this morning's *Times* it might be supposed that Sir Seymour King's question respecting the rupee difficulty was suggested by the one asked by Mr. Naoroji. The reverse is the case. At the end of last week Sir Seymour decided to inquire what the Government proposed to do for the Indian officials. The terms of his question were as follows:—"To ask the Under-Secretaay of State for India with reference to the intimation by the Viceroy of India to the deputation of the Indian Services of the 31st January last that the grievance arising from the depreciation in the rupee was one which the Government could not expect them to tolerate, but that the Government was obliged to await the report of Lord Herschell's Committee whether there is any immediate prospect of a report from that Committee; and whether in view of the urgency of the matter in regard to the efficiency of the civil and military services to the Crown in India the Secretary of State will arrange with the Indian Government to afford relief to those services or will consent to the appointment of a Select Committee of this House to inquire into the subject." Sir Seymour King who intended to put the question on Monday last at the request of Mr. Russell agreed to defer it till Thursday. In the meantime, Mr. Naoroji drafted his question, the first few lines of which are borrowed from Sir Seymour. The general effect of course is different. Mr. Naoroji, instead of being anxious to see relief given to the long-suffering servants of the Indian Government, asked whether the Viceroy in making the intimation referred to had given, and whether the Secretary of State would give, consideration to the burdens that will be added to the existing burdens of the people of India, and concluding by repeating his request that before any decision is come to the matter will be submitted to the House for their consideration. Whatever else may be said about the replies to the hon. members they show that Lord Kimberley is not disposed to take the House of Commons into his confidence before settling the problem he has to solve. Nor do they altogether dissipate the current rumours that the report of the Herschell Committee when it comes to see the light will not improbably be found to be an abortion. So far as the movement for securing an inquiry into the representations of the Indian officials is concerned Sir Seymour King is receiving on all hands the greatest inducements to persevere with his motion. The able statement drawn up by Mr. Edward Jenkins in conjunction with several distinguished civilians now in this country is attracting great attention in Parliament and outside, the comments of the press of all shades of political thought being most friendly and encouraging. According to present appearances there is not, I fear, much hope of the subject being discussed on Tuesday, the 28th. If the Easter Recess commences on that day the House will probably adjourn after the morning sitting, and even if the holidays do not commence until a day or two later there is a danger that Sir Seymour may be counted out. The Government Whips are now bound to make a House on Tuesdays as well as Fridays, but their obligations do not extend to maintaining a quorum. Should Sir Seymour lose his chance before the vacation, he will at once commence to ballot for another day, and I hope that next time he will obtain the first place.

An interesting function is to take place on the 15th of April at the Conservative Club, in St. James's Street. Sir Seymour King has invited his Parliamentary colleagues who have lived in or visited India to meet Mr. George Russell. The gathering will be as comprehensive as one of Mr. Speaker's dinner parties, and is to include one or two members, who, although they have never been in India, take great interest in the affairs of the peninsula. Mr. Caine, Mr. Schwann, Mr. Naoroji, and Mr. Swift McNeill are among the *invites* from the Ministerial side of the House. In the interests of harmony politics will, no doubt, be tabooed on the occasion.

At the instance of Mr. Seymour Keay the Government have published certain correspondence relating to the death of Balwant Rao at Ujjain in the Gwalior State. In July, 1892, the Secretary of State cabled to the Viceroy:—"Have you any information as to the alleged murder by Holkar's police of one Balwant Rao at Ujjain in Gwalior juriadiction? Question asked in Parliament." Two days later the following reply was recorded:—"Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reports that this man was arrested under warrant issued by Residency Court, Indore, at request of Indore State for publication of defamatory libel in *Eastern Herald*. He was arrested at Ujjain by Gwalior and Indore police, one of our railway police being also present. He was apparently treated with great violence and died of syncope. Agent to the Governor-General in Central India reports that the Durbars will make every effort to secure punishment of offenders. Case will be watched." Subsequently the Secretary of State was informed by cablegram that a special judge had been appointed by Gwalior to conduct the trial, and that Maharaja Holkar had agreed to surrender his police for trial. Early last year the Government of India wrote a despatch to the Secretary of State, and enclosed a long report by the Agent-General dealing with the case generally as well as with the result of the judicial inquiry.

The question of Imperial Penny Postage is evidently making headway. This day week, a Scotch Liberal Unionist, Mr. Parker Smith, who defeated Sir C. Tennant at the General Election, intends when the House goes into Committee of Supply to call attention to the existing postal rates and to move that in view of the recent declaration of Mr. Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, to the effect that there is no financial or administrative objection to such a step, the time has come to reduce the charge for transmitting letters to all parts of the British Empire to one penny per half ounce.

Lord Northbrook has postponed calling the attention of the House of Peers to the Home Charges until next Tuesday. As bearing indirectly on this matter I may mention that the noble Earl has lately been seeking at first-hand the views of some our leading bimetalists. His Lordship ranks as a monometallist, but he is not a bigot, and I fancy he would go a long way in the path of currency reform to benefit India. He is a free trader, but that does not prevent his regretting the abolition of the protective cotton duties.

A propos of bimetallism Sir William Houldsworth availed himself last night of the opportunity afforded by the Report of Supply to deliver the speech that he was prevented from making in the full-dress debate on Sir H. Meysey Thompson's resolution. As one of the British delegates to the Brussels Conference, Sir William complained of the attitude adopted by his colleague, Sir Rivers Wilson, and asked what authority he had for taking a course that so greatly scandalised the Bimetallist delegates. Sir William contended that Sir Rivers Wilson in his declarations on the Belgaum capital exceeded the instructions given to the delegates from England, or that he was acting on some secret understanding or orders. Putting aside Sir William Harcourt's previous disclaimer the hon. baronet pressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting certain "communications." Sir William Houldsworth said he had seen one of these communications, and that he believed there were others. He thought it important that the matter should be cleared uprightly or wrongly. Many people believed that the conference would not have been abortive—that, however, was not Sir W. Houldsworth's word—if it had had fairplay, and he attributed the entire responsibility for the failure to the Rivers Wilson declaration. Sir W. Houldsworth, it is interesting to know, holds strongly to the generally prevailing opinion that any future meeting of the conference must be a failure if the English delegates were sent with the same instructions as appeared in the report, though in arriving at this conviction he rather lays himself open to a charge of inconsistency. Sir William Harcourt in his reply took up a position of marked hostility to bi-metallism; and while denying Sir W. Houldsworth's soft impeachment, admitted that four out of the five delegates did express the opinion of the Government now in power. Everything that Sir Rivers Wilson did was entirely approved by the Government. Confusion had arisen from the appointment as delegates of men who were not all of the same mind. He hinted that this will not occur again if the Conference reassembles, and promised that the delegates should be provided with definite instructions. "They would not go upon the former instructions, but upon instructions founded on the resolution carried by a great majority in the House some weeks ago, and, therefore, they would speak in the name of the Government and would express the opinion of the great majority of the House." Sir W. Houldsworth has not gained much by his action, and in all the circumstances it would, perhaps, have been better if he had let sleeping dogs lie. He was more successful earlier in the week when he questioned Mr. Russell. The latter admitted that a report had been received from the Indian delegates and undertook to lay it on the table if desired.

With reference to the case of Mr. F. Henderson, the young County Councillor, sentenced to four months' imprisonment last week, I understand that his legal expenses were paid by the Earl of Rosebery, who up to that time, at all events, appears to have been convinced of the prisoner's innocence. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and ex-Chairman of the London County Council sent to Mr. Henderson, I am told, a blank cheque, with permission to fill in the amount of the costs that he might think it necessary to incur. Mr. Henderson may be the unfortunate victim of a miscarriage of justice, but the public generally do not appear to find fault with the verdict, though several persons have written to the papers expressing their belief that he is not guilty. Although the London County Council has made no move pressure is being brought to bear upon that body to declare the seat vacant, and questions have been asked in Parliament on the subject. Neither political party is above trying to make a little political capital out of these scandals. This week the *Westminster Gazette* is on the war path, having discovered a terrible "Divorce Court Mystery." Some weeks or months ago one of the Conservative members for Plymouth, Sir William Pearce, had the misfortune to be co-respondent in a successful divorce suit. The proceedings, however, escaped notice, as the identity of the co-respondent was not disclosed. One paper reported the case, and mentioned him as "Mr. Pearce." The inference was that somebody had been squared, but investigation shows that the reporters are not to blame. There being no defence the trial lasted a very short time and the co-respondent was spoken of by counsel either as "Mr. Pearce" or "Pearce." It appears that when the offence war committed nine years ago the co-respondent was an undergraduate at Oxford, and that he was not aware of the lady's marriage tie. If this is true—and it is averred not only by her husband but also by her father, a gentleman who writes from the United University Club—surely Sir William Pearce's critics might be a little more charitable. But no. The Nonconformist conscience has been shocked and nothing will satisfy it but that this young man shall be driven from Parliament at the threshold of what might have been a useful career. Whether his constituents will take this extreme step is, however, not quite certain. In the meantime the "unlucky" member has intimated his intention of paying them an early visit in order to explain his conduct. I wonder what the *Westminster Gazette* would say if it knew that a distinguished gentleman who formerly held very high office in India, and who is frequently spoken of for another important post that may probably become vacant in a short time, not very long ago was divorced without the world being any the wiser. Why the case never appeared in the papers was always a mystery, but it is explained now of late years the judges of the Divorce Court have held that stenographers are not justified in making any statements in their reports not disclosed in evidence. Moreover, it is said to be the practice of the officials to make no disclosures to the gentlemen of the Press, and to refuse all applications for access to documents in such circumstances.

Mademoiselle Maria Deraismes, a champion of the "cause of woman," has sent a letter to the papers, a Paris correspondent says, expressing her opinion on the disturbances in M. Larroumet's lecture room at the Sorbonne. After dealing some swift and straight blows at the students, she gives this advice to those of her own sex who sat under M. Larroumet: "You can find, without being at the trouble of going to the Sorbonne, ample compensation for the course from which it is sought to exclude you. Consult at home the literary treatises, the essays, and the other works of great minds with which your bookshelves are filled. They will form your taste and judgment all the better for affording a wider range of ideas and mental experience than any single lecturer can provide."

The *Standard's* Odessa correspondent telegraphs that the Russian cruiser Saratoff, conveying 1,500 men, with stores and heavy ordnance, left on March 13 for Vladivostock.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 17TH MARCH.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Rome, Captain A. E. Daniell, with the Overland Mails of March 17, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 7-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs A Sawyers
Mr and Mrs Kennedy
Mrs Dob
Mrs Chandler, infant and two children
Capt Beau
Miss Joseph and sister
Mr Proudfoot and brother and sister
Mr and Mrs Barton
Mr and Mrs J S N Doule, child and infant
Mr A H M Bolton
Mr R E C Bolton
Mr J Nutter
Mrs Murray
Mr, Mrs and Miss Bradshaw
Mr F Fuller
Capt Priestley
Miss Dix
Mrs Owen Dunn
Mr W W Drew
Major and Mrs Anderson and infant
Major R Owen
Genl Sir and Lady G White
Mr R A Hopkins
Mr J Shepheard
Mr F G Talbot
Mr W Godber
Col Woodford Finden
Capt and Mrs Levesham
Mrs S Moran
Mrs Smyth and 2 children
Mr James Hill
Lieut J R Gale
Mrs Ridley
Mdlle D[illegible]nes
Rev C Sw[illegible]erton
Capt Williams
Surgn Alexander
Miss Biddulph
Mr G L Palmes
Mrs Norman and 2 infants
Mr W D Woollam
Lieut Prentice
Surgn Crawford
Miss Posner
Mr A A Crawford
Mr F Bell
Mr D Macartney
Lieut Biddulph
Mr Stoames
Mr Casley

MALTA.—Lieut Boileau

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut W G L Beynon
Mr J A Jones
Mrs Wiggins
Miss Pritchard
Mr Creagh
Capt Jackson
Mr G E Bandey
Col Jeffries
Major Buchanan
Mr and Mrs Homan
Mrs MacMahon's child

FROM ADEN.

Mr W Morrison
Capt Mercier

Syad Karamali
Lieut Mayne, R A
Maj-Genl Lowes

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

THE COURT.

The Princess of Wales, with her two daughters and the Duke of York, have been making an excursion in the Mediterranean on board the Royal yacht, and they have now proceeded to Florence.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of Her Majesty, held a Levee at St James's Palace on Monday.

The Prince of Wales on Wednesday presided at the annual dinner in aid of the Royal Blind Pension Society, and subscriptions amounting to upwards of £3,000 were announced.

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Brassey raised a discussion on the policy of the Admiralty in building two of the largest class battleships instead of increasing the number of armed cruisers. Lord Spencer justified the plans of the Admiralty, as the addition of two first-class large battleships would be a great increase of our naval force. On Monday Lord Rosebery said that he would endeavour to obtain from the United States and our Colonies reports on the working of their liquor trade legislation. On Tuesday Lord Kimberley stated, in reply to a question, that the recent circular regarding school accommodation, issued by the Education Department, was intended to obtain information, but he hoped that it would eventually lead to an improvement in respect of some schools.

In the House of Commons on Friday last, Mr. Gladstone's motion for a Saturday sitting provoked strong opposition from Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. J. Chamberlain, and the Unionist party. An amendment to limit the extra sitting to 6 p.m. was defeated by a majority of 21, and the debate was resumed until the closure was moved, and Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried by 256 against 230. On Saturday the House met at noon, and, after a long time spent in disposing of questions, the case of Dr. Briggs was discussed, as was also a question of the inadequacy of soldiers' pay. At 20 minutes past 7 Mr. Campbell-Bannerman made his explanatory statement on the Army Estimates, after which progress was reported, and the House rose at 8-25 p. m. On Monday the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, announced that it had been decided not to move the second reading of the Home Rule Bill until after Easter. In Commitee of Supply, Mr. T. W. Russell moved to reduce the vote for Temporary Commissions, which led to a long debate on the proceedings of the Evicted Tenants Commission and its report. Ultimately the motion was negatived by a majority of 37 votes. At the early sitting on Tuesday the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates were considered in Committee of Supply, and much discussion arose upon some of the items. In the evening the House was counted out soon after its reassembling. On Wednesday the Liquor Traffic Local Veto (Wales) Bill was discussed. Sir W. Marriott moved an opposing amendment, but on a division the second reading was carried by a majority of 35 votes.

Mr. Gladstone has been suffering from a cold since Monday and was confined to his bed, but he is better now, although not permitted to leave the house.

POLITICAL.

A deputation, representing the comm

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS presided at the distribution of the Volunteer Artillery prizes, which were presented to the successful members of this crack auxiliary corps at the Head-quarters, Nesbit Road, on Saturday night. The drill room bore a pleasing aspect, the interior being decorated with flags of rainbow hues, while the display of evergreens tended to enhance the spectacle. Nearly three hundred guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner which was catered for by Mr. Poincilet, of the Esplanade Hotel, and gave general satisfaction.

After the toast of the Queen was proposed and enthusiastically received, Major Roughton addressed those present and said :—

Your Excellencies, General Budgen, and Gentlemen,—We have, I think, to congratulate ourselves this evening upon the fact that the opening of these new head-quarters does mark a further stage in the development of the history of our Corps. It may be that history is quickly formed in India, and you may remember that it was only in 1887 that the idea, which emanated from Lord Brassey first took shape, and it was decided that we should form an artillery corps in Bombay. We have gone on since that time, and had in the first year of our formation sixty-two men who were efficients at the close of the season, and so far as I can ascertain from the figures we shall show at the expiration of this season one hundred and twenty-five extra efficients—(applause)—so that I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves that in the course of six years we have succeeded in doubling the number of those who will have to do the work for which this Corps was formed. At the commencement of this season I was asked whether we could man the whole of the six guns that were allotted to us as part of the works of the Bombay defences, and I think I can say that being allowed to take part in these defences is an honour that has been accorded to but few volunteer corps in India. (Applause.) At the commencement of the season I was not able to say if we could man the whole of those guns without assistance in some shape. I am now not only able to say that we can man them fully in all respects but we have a margin of something like twenty-five per cent. to allow for casualties. I think this is a fair record of progress, and I trust in the next season we shall get at least the same number of recruits. It was hard work to get them when the Corps was formed and principally because it was restricted to Europeans, and the recruiting ground was therefore practically limited. We have drawn a hard and fast line on that basis, and I am happy to say, that as time goes on there has been a steady increase in the numbers who have made themselves efficient from year to year, which must eventually prove successful. I need not say to you, members of the Corps, that your own influence and example will tend to keep up the standard of the Corps ; for you know no one can be admitted as a member unless he has been proposed by one member and seconded by another. As you must know there is not a single rich man amongst us or one who is entitled to hold his head above his fellows, and I think we can describe ourselves as thorough comrades. (Applause.) Your Excellency was acquainted with the manner in which the Corps was started and the fact that we never received any outside assistance from anyone save from the few honorary members who have been good enough to join us and assisted us with their subscriptions. This, I think, is an important matter, because so far as I know myself that the main thing that keeps us together is, and I honestly believe, that no man can say he is not the better for joining this Corps, better for the duties entailed upon him, for the physical exercise he gets and better for the company he is in. (Loud applause.) It would be idle to say that we could have developed as we have or done as well as we have but for the support we have received from the authorities on all sides. We have never asked for a single thing from Government which we have not got, and I believe if other Corps made out as good a case they would be treated in the same way. (Hear, hear.) We have received from the General Officer commanding, our excellent friend General Budgen—(loud applause)—all the support that we could possibly expect, and although now and then he has been down upon us because we did not march-past as well as we might have done—(laughter)—yet he has recognised that the only professional instructions in our drills was that received from our two sergeant-instructors, two better men than whom it would be impossible to find. I have looked forward to the time when we shall get an adjutant from the R.A. and to do that we shall have to get sixty or seventy more men. But five years ago that would have been an almost hopeless task but as we have doubled our numbers within that time I venture to hope we shall get the required number during the next few years. Speaking of the R. A. it reminds me of the most perfect concord that exists between the officer commanding the artillery and ourselves. Colonel Pearse is known to you all, and there is nothing we have had to ask him for that has not been conceded, and I think the R. A. must consider us a most infernal nuisance occasionally—(hear, hear, and laughter)—by depriving a certain number of them of an evening's amusement. The year itself has been a successful one, and we have enrolled since the 1st of April last thirty-seven members, and our camp this year has been in every way very satisfactory. We have instituted several new competitions and amongst them the squad drill guard mounting, and carbine competition were most successful. Again, we have not only obtained the new head-quarters but have had the loan of another gun for No. 1 Company—(applause)—which has been mounted in the Fort. And I may add that in a confidential report the Government they have described us as "that efficient and valuable Corps." (Hear hear.) A special grant of Rs. 2,000 was allowed for the purpose of altering the new head-quarters. The estimate the engineer forwarded for the alterations was Rs 1,677, but I am glad to say the work was completed for Rs. 266 less than the actual estimate. Thus the grant of Rs. 2,000 has not been entirely spent but we have a balance of something like Rs. 800 in hand which will enable us to furnish this place. There is only one other thing I need refer to and that is the finances. I find we shall have a capitation grant of Rs. 4,250 and a balance of Rs. 1,200 and we will commence the year with funds not very far short off Rs. 6,000. (Applause.) The only expenses that we incur year by year after allowing for the grant Government has made, do not come to more than Rs. 3,000, and we shall, therefore find at the end of the year we shall be able to equip the members with great coats and putties. This shows when the capitation grant is properly administered the amount allowed by Government is adequate. The question had arisen as to whether we should dispense with the subscription ; but the regimental committee were of opinion that there was no member of the Corps who would not like to pay something to keep it in working order—(cheers)—and that being so we came to the conclusion that although, in a few instances, it might be desirable to reduce the amount, the subscription should be kept up. And I must say any member who does pay the subscription has no reason to be sorry for parting with his money, and every member who pays his rupee gets a week's board and lodging for nothing during the year. (Applause.) Your Excellency, I have on behalf of the Corps to thank you for not only getting us these quarters but also for coming here and distributing the prizes to-night. Your Excellency Sir John Hudson, I believe this is the first occasion on which you have appeared after taking over command of the Bombay Army, and I trust you will find during the period of that command you will have no reason to regret the first appearance you made in public was with a Volunteer Corps. (Loud applause.) Lastly, I would ask you to drink to the health of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The toast was enthusiastically responded to.

His Excellency Lord Harris, in responding, said :—

Major Roughton, Your Excellency, and Gentlemen,—The subject, Sir, which occupied the first part of your extremely interesting speech was with special reference to the Corps itself which you have the honour to command, and I am sure it will be a pleasure to those you command if I make this the first opportunity I have had of acknowledging on behalf of Government that you have carried out everything you undertook to do since the second battery was raised subject to certain conditions, and there cannot be a shadow of doubt that you have fully kept your word, and I sincerely congratulate you upon the success that has attended your efforts and steadfastness of purpose, and I sincerely congratulate the Government of India on having such a Corps at its back. (Applause.) With respect to the drill shed here and ground you occupy I took an especial interest on your behalf because as you kindly stated I had a good deal to do with obtaining it for you. I don't suppose that anybody has any conception of the agencies that were at work or of the fact that there were three or four parties concerned in it. As far as I can make out the Government of Bombay was the only people concerned, and by a mere stroke of the pen you were allowed possession of it. You had not got very far when the Military Works put in a claim and thought they should be consulted. Then later the Military Works of India were very much insulted because they were not consulted, and so the matter was shunted backwards and forwards and attended the delay in taking over the occupation of it. The difficulties were, however, overcome, and I am extremely glad you got the situation, which I have been instrumental in obtaining for you and which is fairly well centrally situated. I should have been very glad if it had been possible to allow you the large room you first took up. But it seemed to me there would have been a clashing of interests between the Volunteers who were going to the back of the building, and certain other individuals, who were going to the front. (Laughter.) I thought it would be very much more in your interests that your part of this building should be entirely separate from the rest of the building, and I hope though you may be disappointed in not getting this room at the back, yet in the course of time you will recognise that I was not altogether wrong in the matter. (Applause.) Well, gentlemen, I need not detain you at any great length as regards myself, but say that Government does appreciate to the full the public spirit which animates you in giving up your time which I know is fully occupied during the greater part of the day and moves you to work for the purpose of the services of your country. If from that service you get any advantage in the way of improvement of health or of an increase of interest in this special profession which you have taken up of course this is an advantage. But it does not for one moment detract from the real gratitude which Government does feel towards those who simply from a public spirit are stirred up to undertake the Volunteer service of their country. And I am glad to have this public opportunity of thanking you for the services you have done. (Applause.) I have during the four years before I came out to India had a great deal to do in my official position as Under-Secretary at the War Office with Volunteers, which matters were almost entirely in my hands, and therefore had an ample opportunity of looking into the interior working of the machine, and therefore, came out to this country with perhaps as good knowledge of what the importance and objects of Volunteers were in this country and with some idea of what was necessary in the case of a place like Bombay, and it was from that knowledge that I pressed the Government of India to support Major Roughton in establishing the second battery. (Applause.) The policy which we endeavour to pursue in England, which is, of course, a difficult one to to carry out, is to establish batteries of Volunteers in our coast towns. But it was very difficult to do this as they had cavalry, infantry, horse and field artillery, and sub-marine miners scattered here and there. When I came out here I found a vague kind of idea that it was necessary to have a Corps which went by the name of the "Naval Volunteer Artillery," which did not seem to get on very well. But the extraordinary part of it was that it was supposed to work the submarine mines, a duty which in my opinion was the work of the engineers and not of the artillery, and therefore I recommended the Government of India the necessity of having an artillery force here as I did not think the others would be successful. At any rate you have been successful as regards the artillery. The same policy is being pursued in Karachi, and it would appear from the reports in the newspapers the artillery there is being formed on a very satisfactory basis. (Hear, hear.) Well, that indicates the great interest I have taken in the whole movement as regards increasing the number of the Volunteer Artillery in Bombay who have been successful and I congratulate them upon the additional number of Volunteers which Major Roughton trusts he will obtain. There is only one thing which I hope it is not treason for me to suggest. At any rate we have got a very good precedent in the case of England itself. Major Roughton referred several times to the R. A. In England every Volunteer Corps is R. A. But within brackets there is a Volunteer title. They are really artillery, and I hope that some day or other all the Artillery Volunteer Corps of this country will show themselves as efficient as this Corps has done, so that they may be able to designate themselves R. A. I cannot help thinking this Corps should be allowed to entitle itself R. A. in the same way as in the old country. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I have had the pleasure of coming down once or twice to your camps-of-exercise to see your drills at Mahaluxmi. It has now been my pleasure to meet you here, and I can assure you it is a very great pleasure to come here to night to meet and to thank you for all that you have done for the Volunteer Corps of this country. And I assure you so far as lies in my power, either officially or otherwise I shall always take the same interest in you and other Corps of this country and do everything I can to help you. (Applause.)

His Excellency Sir John Hudson, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency said he wished to thank them for the honour they had done him that night and the manner in which the Volunteers received him. As he had just arrived in the presidency he had only taken over charge of the Bombay Army that day, and they could not expect him to know or say very much about the Corps, after what had fallen from his Excellency the Governor who knew the history of the Corps and what it was capable of. But from two or three remarks which had fallen from their Commandant and were received by the members, and their evident appreciation of the sense of those remarks he felt perfectly satisfied he had every reason to congratulate them on having such a Commandant and having men who appreciated his exertions in the interests of their Corps. (Hear, hear.) His knowledge of Volunteer Corps dated back a long time from the Mutiny of 1857, and when he was with General Havelock under whom he served in 1857, and as he had been intimately associated with the Volunteer Corps of the N.-W. Provinces and the Punjab since those days, he had no hesitation in saying he believed the success of a Volunteer Corps very mainly depended upon the good feeling and union which existed between the Commandant officers and members of their Corps. And therefore it was a very great pleasure to him to see that feeling which existed between them and their Commandant. So long as that existed the progress of the Corps would continue and that the seventy members they required to bring up the strength of this Corps would very soon be completed, more particularly if he might suggest, seventy of their members undertook to bring a recruit each, and he believed if they were to do that they would not find much difficulty in getting the adjutant. (Applause.) He would not detain them longer because he knew further proceedings were to interest them, but he said if there was any occasion or any way in which he or the staff of the Army could assist the Corps in Bombay they would be only too happy to give their service in that direction. (Applause.) They had very kindly invited him to be present at the next camp, and he could only say he would have very great pleasure in being there no matter where he might be if he possibly could. (Applause.)

General Budgen, who was called upon for some remarks, said that he had been brought on his legs and did not know what to say after what had fallen from their Excellencies. (Laughter.) He could speak personally from former inspections of the Corps, and if Major Roughton said once or twice that he had occasion to notice members of the Corps not carrying their carbines straight or their swords as they should—(laughter)—he as an officer of the R. A. knowing that foot drill was a very small consideration pointed out as he thought that every member who attempted a thing should try to do it well. The Corps had not had a very easy time at drill. They had started with a 25-pounder, and they were now using the 10-in. gun on which they had passed their proficiency. He had attended the practices and had noticed two or three very smart gun captains whom, he thought Colonel Pearse would be glad to have in his own Corps. (Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor then distributed the prizes and said he had to congratulate Sergeant Marsland on having won the Wheal Cup twice in succession though this was a different team it went to prove that he was capable of commanding his men. He further remarked that the second prize had been won by Sergeant Pinder's team, he being one of the oldest members of the Corps who still took a great interest in it. His Excellency then alluded to the success of the Spoon Competitions.

PRIZE LIST.

WHEAL CUP GUN DRILL COMPETITION.

1st Team—No. 1 Sub-division, No. 2 Co.—Gold Medals presented by the Officers :—Sergeant J. J. Marsland ; Bomb. R. Robertson ; Gunners J. Peters ; H. Hiscocks ; Moffatt ; Hodkinson ; E. Harrison ; C. L. Smith ; W. R. Aveline ; J. A. Cutriss ; A. Charman ; and J. Bowack.

2nd Team—No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.—Silver Medals presented by the Officers :—Sergeant D. A. Pinder ; Sergt-Major J. Beckerleg ; Corpl. F. J. Taylor ; Bomb. J. Stafford ; Gunners D. C. Gillespie ; F. McCulloch ; T. Pillow ; A. Bond ; G. W. Claridge ; C. H. Butler ; C. E. Phillimore, and F. H. Blodwell.

DRILL AND GUARD MOUNTING COMPETITION.

First Prize, Rs. 100 ; Second Prize, Rs. 50. Presented by Major Roughton, Captains Leslie, Wilson, and Clark, Lieutenants Barrow and Penny.

No. 4 Sub-division, No. I. Co., and No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Co. tied for first place and by arrangement divide the first and second prizes.

No. 4 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.—Sergt. N. Randle, Corpl. D. Wilson, Gunners J. A. Kirkbride, T. Lys, J. A. Geddes, H. J. Thomas, J. J. Rodgers, A. Bedford, H. Hogan, H. Byrne, and B. Bourne.

No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Co.—Sergt. W. H. Jackson, Ag. Br. Zurhorst, Gunners J. Steel, Baker, J. J. Mellor, J. H. Ingham, T. Reed, R. Robb, G. F. Hesketh, H. B. Wyllie, and C.R. Jefferies.

Carbine Team Competition.—Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter's Cup, won by No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Co. (Sergeant D. A. Pinder, Corporal F. J. Taylor ; Gunners A. Bond, F. H. Blodwell, and C. H. Butler.) Score 315 points.

Sergeant Pinder's Gold Medal for highest individual score in the above competition, won by Gunner F. H. Blodwell. Score 68 points.

MAJOR ROUGHTON'S CARBINE PRIZES.

Aggregate at 200 and 500 yards. Prize, Rs. 50. Won by Gunner C. W. Lauder (No 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.) Score 46 points.

Highest score at 200 yards. Prize. Rs. 25. Won by Corporal F. J. Taylor (No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.) Score 24 points.

Highest score at 500 yards. Prize, Rs. 25. Won by Gunner A. Bond (No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.) Score 27 points.

CLASS-FIRING PRIZES.

Highest score made in the Trained Volunteers' Annual Course. Prize, Rs. 50. Won by Sergeant D. A. Pinder (No. 1 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.) Score 80 points.

Second Highest Score. Prize, Rs. 25. Won by Gunner T. Reed (No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Co.) Score 64 points.

Third Highest Score. Prize, Rs. 15. Won by Gunner H. O' Coates, (No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Co.) Score 63 points.

Highest Score in the Recruits' Course. Prize, Rs. 25. Won by Gunner T. Aveline (No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Co.) Score 94 points.

Second Highest Score. Prize, Rs. 10. Won by Gunner G. Hesketh (No. 2 Sub-division, No. 2 Co.) Score 90 points.

SPOON COMPETITIONS.

200 Yards.—Sergeant-Major J. Beckerleg 24, and Sergeant D. A. Pinder 20 points.

300 Yards.—Sergeant W. H. Jackson 19, and Corporal F. J. Taylor 18 points.

400 Yards.—Gunner F. H. Blodwell 30, Gunner F. H. Blodwell 29, Sergeant-Instructor J. Owens 28, Gunner A. Bond 27. Bombardier Zurhorst 27, and Gunner A. McMullen 23 points.

500 Yards.—Gunner J. Peters 27, and Sergeant-Instructor J. Owens 27 points.

200 and 500 Yards.—Sergeant D. A. Pinder 52, Gunner F. H. Blodwell 50, Gunner A. Bond 48, and Gunner H. G. Hesketh 34 points.

200 and 300 Yards.—Sergeant W. H. Jackson 47, and Sergeant-Instructor G. Warburton 35 points.

300 and 500 Yards.—Sergeant W. H. Jackson 53 points, Gunner P. E. Flower 46, C. H. Butler 43, H. W. Martin 41, and J. A. Geddes 41 points ; Sergeant H. G. Hyde 39 points ; Gunners H. Robbins 38 points ; A. E. Houfton 37 ; and Gunner H. O. Coates 37 points.

400 and 500 Yards—Gunners G. Hesketh 55, and J. P. Phelan 51 points.

300 and 700 Yards.—Sergeant-Major J. Beckerleg 50 points.

Spoon Aggregate Prizes.—Highest score made at the 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards range.—Sergeant-Major J. Beckerleg 108 points ; Gunner F. Blodwell 106 points ; and Sergeant D. A. Pinder 105 points.

A concert followed the distribution to which the following members contributed some capital songs which immensely pleased the audience and terminated before midnight : Gunner Coates, Gunner McAlpine, Sergt. Jackson, Gunner Martin, Major Roughton, Gunner Roughton, Gunner Moffat, Captain Leslie, Sergt-Major Chart, and Sergt. Marsland.

SIR GEORGE GREAVES' FAREWELL.

THE following Notification appears in the Bombay Army Order, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Headquarters, Bombay, 1st April, 1893 :—

Sir George Greaves to-day resigns the command of the Bombay Army, and leaves it with sincere regret.

The three years of his tenure have not been remarkable for any military exploits ; but they have been a period of honest hard work rendered by all ranks.

In the annual manœuvres and the siege operations, officers and men have striven to do their best ; they have done well, and the improvements noticed from year to year have been most gratifying.

In musketry also, great strides have been made, not only in mere target-firing, but in practical shooting, to which range practice is merely a preliminary ; and in every branch of military training the greatest interest has been shown, and results have been attained, which give the best testimony of the zeal and thoroughness which have been thrown into the task.

Of the British troops in the command, it is sufficient to say, that their discipline has been excellent, while their spirit and training leave nothing to be desired. In Sir George Greaves' opinion, they are thoroughly fit for active service.

The Bombay Native Army has throughout worked hard to keep itself in an efficient condition. Unfortunately, changes are constantly made or impending—changes which, embracing as they do, alterations in the composition of Corps, and the classes from which they are raised, cannot fail to affect the interests, and unsettle the prospects, of many of the men in its ranks ; but Sir George Greaves feels confident that the Bombay Army will maintain that loyalty and soldier-like devotion to duty which has always been its characteristic.

To the General Officers Commanding Districts.—

Major-Generals H. S. Anderson, C.B. ; R Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell ; and G. F. Beville ; Brigadier-Generals B. A. Combe, C.B.; W. T. Budgen, D.S.O. ; J. Jopp ; and J. Gatacre, C. B.;

Sir George Greaves offers his most sincere thanks.

To Regimental Commanders, to the Staff and Departments, to officers and soldiers of all ranks, he would in bidding them farewell, wish them to know how much he has appreciated all they have done.

And, finally, to the Head-quarters and Departmental, as well as Personal Staff—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Leach, D. S. O., Military Secretary ;

Captain P. W. J. Le Gallais, Aide-de-Camp ;

Captain W. J. Peyton, C. M. G., Aide-de-Camp ;

Risaldar-Major Raoji Rao Sawant, Bahadur, Native Aide-de-Camp ;

Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D. S. O., Adjutant-General ;

Brigadier-General G. C. Hogg, Quarter-Master-General ;

Major J. G. C. Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry ;

Surgeon-Major-Ganeral W. M. Webb, Principal Medical Officer ;

Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General ;

Colonel F. W. Spring, Inspector-General of Ordnance;

Colonel W. Merriman, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Military Works Department ;

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Officiating Chief Engineer, Military Works Department ;

Lieutenant-Colonel F. T. Hobday, Commissary-General ;

Major F. W. Kitchener, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Instruction.

Major M. C. O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia ;

Captain J. R. K. Birch, Inspector of Army Signalling ;

Captain F. R. H. Chapman, Superintendent of Army Schools ;

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel C. Clayton, Inspecting Veterinary Officer ;

Sir George Greaves is deeply grateful ; and knowing them thoroughly, has no hesitation in saying that no better, more loyal, hardworking or capable staff ever assisted any Commander.

It is to a good Staff that the smoothness with which things have worked is mainly due ; while Sir George Greaves owes it to the Army and every man in it, that his period of Command has been, from 1st to last, a source of pride and gratification to him ; and it is no mere form of words to say that the interests and the future of the Bombay Army will always be dear to the Chief who now unwillingly—but, of necessity—parts from it.

By Order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
W. F. GATACRE, Brigadier-General,
Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Chronicle* says :—"An international philanthropic institution on a grand scale is being formed at Vienna, the chief promoter being Professor Billroth, the famous surgeon of the Vienna University. The institution is called the Samaritan League ('Samaritor bund'), its object being by the organisation and centralisation of all kinds of existing aid and rescue societies to secure help in all cases of general distress and calamities, such as epidemics, earthquakes, famines, floods, fires, &c. Aid societies joining the league retain their autonomy, but are subject to the chief command of the league in matters requiring aid. On the other hand, they are to be supported by the central league with all available means. The work of the institution will embrace the whole of Europe. In case of war the league will lend the whole of their organisation in support of the 'Red Cross.' The International Samaritan Congress to form the organisation will be held in Vienna in a few weeks."

THE *Vanity Fair* gives publicity to two or three very interesting anecdotes with regard to Lord Houghton's drawing-rooms. One debutante, who was extremely anxious to do the right thing, proffered a damask cheek for the Viceregal salute ; but before it could be bestowed apparently recollected that it was the other cheek which was wanted by the latest regulations on the subject, and quickly turned her head. His Excellency did the same thing at the same moment ; and the result was a lively "passage of noses," ending in a salute fairly imprinted on the lady's lips ! Another lady, upon receiving the kiss, turned, with a satisfied smile, and said, "Thank you, my Lord !"

THE LATE HON. K. L. NULKAR, C. I. E.

As announced in our telegram, on Saturday last, the Hon. Krishnajee Luxmon Nulkar, C. I. E., a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and lately of the Supreme Legislative Council, died at Mahableshwar, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. Suffering from fever and rheumatism, Mr. Nulkar, whose permanent residence was in Poona, had been living at Mahableshwar during the last month. On Tuesday last, he went out for his usual evening drive, but on returning home about 6 p.m., died suddenly ; it is believed, from the action of the heart stopping ; and his last remains were disposed of at Mahableshwar the same evening. Mr. Nulkar was a man of high principles, great strength of mind, steady industry, and tried honesty ; and had the courage of his convictions. He was a friend of reform, but as a man of large experience and discretion, he proceeded on the lines of the least resistance. As president of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha for ten years, he did a great deal of valuable work for the benefit of his countrymen ; but he was never precipitate or rash in his proceedings, which he guided according to the spirit of the times and in the interest of the rulers and the ruled. It is a well-known fact that, as Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar some years ago, when he was in charge of several States, he might have made a fortune ; but he preferred his moderate means to a sacrifice of the high principle which formed the distinguishing feature of his official life.

Born in poor circumstances in May, 1830, at Hallial, a village in Sawant Warree, Mr. Nulkar was a self-made man. In early life he became a candidate for employment in the Dufterdar's kutcherry at Sawant Warree. He was a Karada Brahmin ; but being desirous of receiving an English education, and being without means, he fled to Belgaum without the knowledge or consent of his relations, and there found a patron in Mr. Anant Balal Looktukay, head clerk to the Political Agent, who provided for his English education. He made further progress in his English studies at a Mission School in Sawant Warree afterwards ; and had the good fortune to be brought to the notice of Sir Le Grand Jacob, the then Political Agent of the State, who befriended him. In 1852, when Mr. Nulkar was about twenty-two years of age, Sir Le Grand Jacob proceeded to Bhuj from Sawunt Warree, taking with him young Nulkar, whom he employed as an accountant in the Kutch Agency, where he gained the good opinion of the late Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, who was the head clerk at the time. In 1856, on the recommendation of the latter, and with the continued support of Sir Le Grand Jacob, Mr. Nulkar was appointed personal clerk to Sir Bartle Frere, Commissioner in Sind, under whom, like Mr. Mandlik, he received his first lessons in political education, and in whose estimation he rose by zealous work as an honest, straightforward, and energetic officer. Mr. Nulkar came to Bombay in 1860, and was employed for some time in the Revenue Department of the Bombay Secretariat. Three years later with the support of Sir Bartle Frere, his services were transferred to the Kathiawar Political Agency, where he served for a period of ten years as Assistant to the Political Agent, and gained the good opinions of Colonel Keatinge, Colonel Anderson, Sir James Peile, &c., as a straightforward and honest administrative official. His name was a terror to all intriguers in Kathiawar then, and is remembered to this day with grateful pleasure. It was on the recommendation of Sir James Peile, who appreciated his high qualities that Mr. Nulkar was appointed to act as a judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court for a time. About the year 1873, Rao Shri Pragmaljee, of Kutch, who had formed a good opinion of Mr. Nulkar while he was employed in the Bhuj Agency, asked the British Government for his services and made him his Dewan. With Mr. Nulkar's separation from the Bombay Small Causes Court, his connection with service under the British Government ceased, and he then took up the high post of Dewan at Kutch. Here he did good work for the Rao, and with great tact he brought about a reconciliation between the Rao and the Bhaiyads, with whom, he had a long-standing dispute. In the opinion of some persons, Mr. Nulkar's services in Kutch were as valuable as those of Gowrishunkar Oodeyshunker were in Bhownugger. On Mr. Nulkar resigning the post of Dewan in 1876, the Rao funded more than a lakh of rupees in Government Securities to provide him with a full pension of Rs. 5,000 a year till his death.

For the last sixteen or seventeen years, Mr. Nulkar lived at Poona on his pension, and had been taking a prominent part in all public questions that cropped up during that period. In 1877 he was appointed the president of the Sarvajanik Sabha, and discharged the duties of the office for a period of ten years with great discrimination and tact. In 1884-85 he was appointed a member of the Forest Commission by Lord Reay's Government, and two years later a member of the Public Service Commission by the Government of Lord Dufferin ; and it was in recognition of his services on these Commissions that he was made a C.I.E. Mr. Nulkar was first appointed to the Bombay Legislative Council in December, 1889, but he was elevated almost immediately afterwards to the Supreme Legislative Council, where his outspokenness and indefatigable exertions in connection with the Age of Consent Bill raised him in the estimation of all concerned. On his return from Calcutta, he was in March, 1892, appointed again to the Bombay Legislative Council, in which he gave very great support to the passing of the Mhowra Bill. He was also appointed an unofficial member of the Land Indebtedness Commission. Mr. Nulkar was a great champion of widow remarriage, late marriages, and female education. He was not only a lip-reformer, but he carried out social reform in his own family as far as practicable. He leaves behind him a widow and two sons, both graduates of the Bombay University, and other children.

The *Guzerati* says :—The sad death of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaji Luxmon Nulkar, C. I. E., has removed from this Presidency an old and experienced Hindu of exceptionally strong character and remarkably sober judgment. We are really sorry that men of this class are one by one rapidly passing away. The late Rao Saheb Maudlik, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdunjee, all belonged to the old generation, but possessed an individuality and strength of character, the absence of which in the new generation is now often a subject of regret to many thoughtful observers of the native community. Mr. Nulkar came in for a good deal of harsh criticism at the time of the Age of Consent and the Mhowra Bills. We have reasons to believe that he was thoroughly conscientious in his convictions, and it certainly argued no little moral courage on his part to have incurred the odium of his countrymen in the declining years of his life. It is not necessary to decide whether he was right or wrong in his views. He formed them after mature deliberation and adhered to them amidst a torrent of virulent criticism. After his recovery from the serious malady from which he suffered he wrote a strong and thoughtful minute in connection with the report of the Land Indebtedness Commission. It is a record of his mature views and long and wide experience, and as such will doubtless command due weight with Government. After his retirement from the Dewanship of Kutch he interested himself in several public questions in Poona. But health gradually failed him, and the Bombay Presidency has this week lost in him one of the best representatives of the past generation. If character is a priceless possession, he certainly had it, and that is the highest tribute that one can pay to those that have departed to the other world.

Native Opinion states :—A prominent figure from the native community of Poona has passed away to his final rest. Rao Bahadur K. L. Nulkar, who was not well for some time past, died at Mahableshwar. Born comparatively of poor parentage, he was left an orphan at a very tender age, his entire maintenance having then entailed upon his maternal aunt. Being again unfortunately deprived of this support, he, after the acquisition of some English knowledge, got an employment in the Savantwadi Agency, and there having secured the confidence of Sir Le-Grand Jacob, he gradually rose to the top of the official ladder. A straightforward career secured to him the confidence of every European superior officer till at last he was raised here to the Small Causes Court Bench, and for some time was Dewan at Kutch. But ever since his retirement he devoted his energies to public usefulness, and his career as legislator both in the local and Supreme Councils, and as a committee-man marked him out to be a strong leader of men. Except in matters of the Age of Consent and Mhowra Acts, in which the public differed from him, he generally carried their admiration and love with him in almost every other matter. He leaves behind a large circle of friends and relations to mourn his loss.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE breach recently caused on the Sind-Pishin section by the heavy landslip near Mud-Gorge has now been removed, and through booking of passenger and goods traffic is resumed.

AN interesting collection of economic products, consisting principally of specimens illustrative of the cotton and soap industries of Southern India, destined for the Imperial Institute, is now awaiting despatch from Madras to the Reporter of Economic Products to the Government of India, who has been entrusted with the duty of receiving and despatching collections from all India to the Imperial Institute.

THE s. s. Malda, employed by the Messageries Maritimes, arrived at Pondichery from Colombo on the morning of the 27th. She carried no passengers from France as the Yarra, which should have corresponded with her in Colombo, has been delayed by a collision in the Suez Canal, and was not to arrive at Colombo till the 31st ultimo.

THE annual Agra Volunteer ball takes place on Monday next.

THE inhabitants of Satyamangalam have memorialised the Government of Madras for the construction of a line of railway from Erode to Satyamangalam, *via* Gopachetty Paliam, and have assured Government that the undertaking will prove remunerative beyond all doubt. In reply, the memorialists were told that Government is not at present in a position to take up the project, but will give the matter consideration in due course.

THE present strength of the Madras Volunteer reserve being only seventy-two, the local Government has, upon the presentation of Colonel MacMullin, Commandant, Madras Volunteer Administrative Battalion, sanctioned the removal of the second-class Sergeant-Instructor hitherto attached to the Reserve Corps and the appointment of a third-class Drill Instructor in his stead. On the formation of the Reserve Corps in October, 1889, a first-class Sergeant Instructor was appointed to it, who gave room to a second-class Sergeant-Instructor in March, 1892, in consequence of the steady decrease in numbers, and it is considered that only a third-class Drill Instructor will now be sufficient.

COLONEL LEACH having been appointed to the personal staff of Sir John Hudson, Major O'Sullivan, commanding the Bombay Sappers and Miners, will perform the duties of Deputy Quartermaster-General, in addition to his own, pending the return of Colonel Carrington from leave in Somaliland.

AN aged convict, Moulvie Alladin, who led the attack on the British Residency at Hyderabad during the Mutiny and was sentenced to transportation for life, has just died at the Andamans.

AT the close of the Viceroy's Legislative Council meeting his Excellency said that if it were found necessary to increase taxation the Council could scarcely legislate from Simla, and it would, he thought, be necessary to call the members together at Calcutta.

ACCORDING to a native paper a young female widow has gone through a course of fasting. She is said to have sat for seventeen days consecutively, exposed to the sun and rain, under a wood-apple tree "contemplating the divinity" without eating a morsel of food.

CAPTAIN CURRIE, Private Secretary to Sir Charles Elliott, will take six months' leave to England in June.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL has had his period of Staff service in command of the Cavalry at Aldershot extended by two years. This is a disappointment to some expectant equestrian officers who have been looking with longing eyes upon so desirable a place. It was considered probable that General Fryer, formerly of the Carabiniers, would have had the best chance of succeeding Sir Baker.

THE police case in Calcutta, in which the captain of a sailing vessel charges some seamen with having grievously assaulted him at the Shipping Office, writes an up-country paper, is, strangely enough, connected with the Silver Question. The sailors of the port were alarmed by the news that a movement was on foot to engage crews at a rate under £3-10 sterling, the recognised monthly pay of an able seaman, and a number of them lay in wait for Captain Campbell of the Balmoral, who was credited with the intention of inaugurating the reduction of wages. He was fortune enough to escape without any dangerous injuries, though beaten in a brutal manner. He has admitted that he was trying to engage a crew on lower terms than usual, his reason for this step being that he could not afford to pay the old rate owing to the ruinously low exchange. Jack Ashore, on the look-out for a ship, is not the man to argue on so abstruse a subject as monometallism or the mysteries of the double standard, and hence the assault. Imagination can scarcely picture sailors as reading the Budget, but they may have in some occult way got to believe that if Lord Herschell's Committee ends in a fiasco the Government of India will continue their policy of masterly inactivity, with the result that the rupee may decline to a shilling and £3-10 to 50 shillings. We are not prejudging the police case in any way ; the assault was one which should bring down heavy punishment upon those who may be found guilty of having committed it. The men should have heard both sides of the question, and then perhaps they would have obtained such knowledge of the intricacies of exchange and its bearing on their wages as would have prevented them from resorting to violence. It is, however, worth noting that this appears to be the first sanguinary sequel to exasperation over losses real or anticipated in the course of the depreciating rupee. It is a historical fact that after the Franco-Prussian declaration of war, the first blood was drawn in Liverpool, a couple of merchant sailors of the rival nationalities having been compelled by their comrades, as soon as the news was received, to strip at once and decide by fisticuffs who was the better man. And here, again, in the Exchange Question, it is Jack Ashore who can rightly claim the credit of having drawn first blood, though in a cowardly manner.

AT a meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board, on Tuesday, a resolution was adopted approving the suppression of the existing Octroi schedule by an all-round maundage rate. This is in principle in accordance with the proposals of the Chamber of Commerce, and we may hope that this vexed question is now in a fair way to settlement.

IT is understood, that Sir A. P. Macdonnell will act as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when Sir Charles Elliott proceeds on leave. It may also, by the way, be taken as more than probable that when Sir Philip Hutchins retires on the 17th November next, he will be succeeded on the Council by Sir A. P. Macdonnell.

IT has been decided, on the recommendation of the Political authorities, to withdraw all the troops out on dacoit duties, with the exception of fifteen rifles to be left behind at Malia, and one native officer and twenty sabres at Kakrechi. The outlawry in Kathiawar may, therefore, be said to be at an end.

ON March 10, the Russian Government announced a new 4½ per cent. internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles to cover the cost of the famine expenditure of 1891 and the deficit in the budget for the current year. The issue price is 99½.

VISCOUNT JOHN HEW NORTH GUSTAVE HENRY DALRYMPLE, who was allowed by the Supreme Court in Edinburgh to have the custody of his two daughters, this litigious proceeding being the result of a conjugal difference, is the heir to the Earldom of Stair. He was born in 1848, educated at Harrow and at Cambridge, where he took his B.A., and at the age of twenty-one was gazetted to the Blues, in which corps he rose to the rank of Major. His Lordship (says a *Globe* writer) is a man of 6ft. in stature and powerfully built ; but soldiering was hardly so much in his line as it was in the case of his better known brother, the Hon. North de Coigny Dalrymple. For some little time he was attached to the staff of the late Right Hon. W. P. Adam, when Governor of Madras. Lady Dalrymple is the daughter of the late Sir James Grant Suttie. Some years ago she was considered one of the beauties of the aristocracy.

THE Government of Madras

THE NEW HOME RULE BILL.

DEPUTATION TO THE UNIONIST LEADERS.

A NUMEROUS and influential deputation of the Irish Unionist Alliance—which Mr. Gladstone had declined to receive—waited, on March 10, on the Marquis of Salisbury at his house in Arlington-street to represent the effects which the Home Rule Bill is likely to have upon the trade of Ireland. Seven members of the deputation, which was introduced by Lord Iveagh, represented, it is stated, an aggregate capital embarked in trade in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught of no less than £40,000,000. The contributions annually made to the Excise by the firms represented by two members of the deputation amount to upwards of £500,000, a sum equivalent to the whole surplus which Mr. Gladstone proposes to leave at the disposal of the Home Rule Parliament under his suggested Irish Budget.—Mr. Wigham (Secretary of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce) presented an address to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Randolph Churchill, the concluding paragraph of which was as follows:—

We find in the bill no prospect of anything but the perpetuation and intensification of the settlement which has so long been a source of shame and sorrow to all true friends of Ireland, and we earnestly trust, not only for the sake of Ireland, but for the sake also of the United Kingdom, of which Ireland still forms an integral part, and of the Empire, in which Irishmen, the attached subjects of our Gracious Queen and loyal adherents of the Constitution, have been proud to have their birthright, that it may never be allowed to pass into law.

Mr. Gray, Chairman of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, spoke to the depreciation in the value of the stock of that line, owing to the dangers apprehended from the passing of the Home Rule Bill.—Alderman Sir J. Scott (iron and coal merchant and steamship owner, Cork) testified to the revival of Irish industries under the firm administration of Lord Salisbury's Government.—Mr. Joseph Hone, as Governor of the Bank of Ireland, said his colleagues were unanimously of opinion that the proposed measure would be disastrous to the commercial interests of the country.—Mr. Maurice Dockrell also supported the views of the deputation.—Lord Salisbury, in replying, said:—

I am very much surprised, not only that the Prime Minister declined to receive this deputation; I am surprised he did not earnestly welcome it as affording him facts by which he could have been guided in the most perilous and most difficult task that any Prime Minister in any age has ever undertaken. I cannot help putting his action in that respect by the side of his evident desire to push the bill through its second reading in the House of Commons in unseemly and precipitate haste. The key of his action in both respects is to be found in what was said by the gentleman who has just sat down, that this bill is only slowly becoming thoroughly understood by the English people. . . . Death without talk is the sentence which the Prime Minister desires to pass upon the material interest of Ireland—"La mort sans phrase." I would venture to point out to you that we may learn from the action of your adversary what is the course which it is imperatively necessary for us to follow. The more he dislikes explanation and publicity, the more we must cultivate it and press it. The more he withdraws this bill from the cognisance and study of the British people, the more you must make every effort that the English people should understand it, and you must take every opportunity of bringing home to them not merely any general statements but any detail of the terrible injury which this bill will inflict upon the reviving and promising industries and prosperity of your native country. I will not do more than urge upon you this as your first duty. Do not be down-cast by the fact that we have a majority against us for the moment in the House of Commons. After all, it is a majority which depends upon the Nationalists, and it is a majority which only indicates the state of feeling that the English constituencies generally arrive at each turn of the political pendulum. We are now at the lowest points. There are signs, very happy signs, that the turn is taking place. What you have to do is to hold on, to maintain your resistance steadfastly, and to push into the minds of the electorate of every part of this country the facts, which if once brought home to their conscience, I am convinced will force them to join unitedly to resist this terrible charge. .... The coldest and soberest considerations of the most essentially material interests point in the same directions as our feelings and traditions, and tell us that this bill means ruin for England and for Ireland.

Mr. Balfour concurred with the views of Lord Salisbury, except that he was not at all surprised that Mr. Gladstone had refused to receive the deputation.—Lord R. Churchill emphasised the view that the passing of the bill would involve the withdrawal of capital from Ireland; and denounced Mr. Gladstone's conduct in refusing to receive the deputation as cruel and wicked.—Mr. Goschen assured the deputation that the best energies of the Unionist leaders would be at their disposal.—Latter in the day the deputation waited on the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir H. James. The former said he had no doubt a large number of members of the House of Lords might feel it their duty to remit the Home Rule Bill for the further consideration of the country. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir H. James expressed the opinion that the matter would only make matters worse in Ireland, both socially and commercially.

CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO.

The National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, on March 13, issued a manifesto to its branches throughout the country, pointing out the disastrous consequences that would result from the Home Rule Bill. The measure, it says, bristles with pitfalls and dangers; it would not satisfy Ireland, it might ruin England, and it would inflict grievous injury on Ulster. A document of a similar nature has been drawn up and circulated by the Ulster Liberal Unionist Association.

LORD R. CHURCHILL'S ADVICE.

Writing to the Churchill Habitation of the Primrose League, Lord R. Churchill urges strenuous efforts in view of an appeal to the country on the Home Rule Bill, and lays special stress on the appalling dangers which threaten the Protestants throughout Ireland, and the necessity of exposing the falsehoods circulated by the lower class of Radical agents, in order to assist in offering to the foe such an insuperable barrier of resistance and such an imposing display of great forces united as will smash his foul designs and expose the atrocious treachery which he medidates against the power and even the life of England, and of the Empire which England has made.

THE WEEK'S SPEECHES.

Lord Cranbrook, speaking at Oxford on March 11th, urged that it was not a question of this or of that clause in the Home Rule Bill, but they must insist on having only one Legislative Assembly in the Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone was forcing upon Parliament with unreasonable and undue haste a bill which one-third of Ireland believed would be the ruin of Ireland and which all the intelligence of England and Scotland declared would be fatal to Great Britain. The Home Rule Bill would pauperise Ireland and draft a large quantity of the Irish population into this country, and, in fact, every line of it would bring forth disaster and ruin.—Speaking at Stockport on March 10, Lord Dunraven said the men of Ulster were men not apt to speak, not very ready to act, but men who, having once made up their minds and determined upon a course of action, would pursue that course to the bitter end. The Catholic farmers of the south and west were equally opposed to the bill, but their mouths were closed by priestly influence, and their lives held in terror of secret societies and armed ruffianism. A resolution was enthusiastically adopted calling upon all loyal subjects of the Queen to resist by all lawful means the proposed disintegration of the British Empire and the placing of the law-abiding and peaceably-disposed population of Ulster at the mercy of unscrupulous agitators.—Speaking at a Primrose League meeting at Didsbury, Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, is reported to have said that, "in the name of those who cherished the olden memories of England's glorious days, in the name of those who desired not to see England's sunset in blood, he impeached the Prime Minister of England as a dastardly dynamitard blowing up the Constitution of the Empire, and he impeached William Ewart Gladstone as an enemy of England and a traitor to his God."—Speaking at Rotherhithe on March 13, in support of a motion condemning the Home Rule Bill, Mr. Rentoul, M. P., said they opposed Home Rule as the first step towards getting rid of our own Colonies and the breaking up of our Empire.

MR. LECKY'S VIEWS.

The opinion of Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, the historian, respecting the Home Rule Bill is that it would fatally weaken and probably ultimately dismember the United Kingdom, and it would ruin Ireland by drawing away most of her capital and many of her industries, by dividing her people even more bitterly than at present, and by placing systematic fomentors of anarchy and plunder at the head of her affairs.

PRAYING AGAINST HOME RULE.

Between eighty and ninety ladies and gentlemen met in Edinburgh on March 10 for the purpose (as advertised) of praying for the defeat of the Home Rule Bill. Maj.-Gen. Grant occupied the chair, and amongst those present were Sir John Don-Wauchope, Gen. Hoggan, and Sir Archibald Campbell. The proceedings opened with the singing of Psalm 121, and then a portion of a chapter from Nehemiah was read. The Rev. Dr. Dodds and Gen. Hoggan afterwards offered prayer.

THE OPPOSITION IN IRELAND.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special correspondent in Ireland gives a description of the state of feeling in that country towards the Home Rule Bill, and points out that a new power is taking part in the struggle, the merchants and traders, who formerly were intimidated into silence, being now driven by the imminence of the danger into action on the Unionist side. On March 11 more than thirty meetings were held in Dublin and various parts of Ireland in condemnation of the Bill. An Orange meeting in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, was attended by nearly 4,000 persons, and telling speeches were delivered by the Earl of Erne and Mr. Macartney, M. P. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Bill in toto, and refusing to consider any form of amendment. The County Clare Unionists held a meeting at Ennis, and passed resolutions of protest against the measure, which, Lord Inchiquin said, would destroy Ireland financially and otherwise. Captain O'Callaghan said it would convert Ireland into a hell, with civil war to follow.—The graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, held a very largely attended meeting on March 10, at which a resolution was passed protesting against the injustice of the clause in the Home Rule Bill by which the University of Dublin was left to spoliation and at the same time deprived of representation in Parliament. It was further resolved that Home Rule would be disastrous to Ireland, injurious to Great Britain, and the most dangerous to the Empire.—Resolutions of like purport have been passed by the executive committee of the Irish Landowners' Convention.—A Dublin correspondent telegraphs that the news of the postponement of further discussion on the Home Rule Bill until after Easter has created an excellent impression there, a marked rise being manifest in Irish securities on the Stock Exchange. It is stated that the Unionist Roman Catholics in Ireland are promoting a monster petition against Home Rule, to be signed exclusively by members of the Irish Catholic Church.—A special meeting of the Synod of the Church of Ireland was held on March 14 in Dublin, under the presidency of the Primate, to protest against the Home Rule Bill. It was stated that protests against the Bill had been received from the congregations of 1,190 out of the 1,229 parishes of the Church. The Primate in opening the proceedings, characterised the Bill as one to suppress the Protestant faith and subjugate the country to papal dictation. A series of seven resolutions condemnatory of the Bill were spoken to by the Bishop of Derry, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Rosse, the Bishops of Cork and Limerick, the Provost of Trinity, the Deans of Clonfert and St. Patrick's, and others, and unanimously carried.—Lord Iveagh presided, on March 15, over a very large and influential meeting of Dublin citizens in the Leinster Hall to protest against the Home Rule Bill. An overflow meeting was held in the Gymnasium.—A special meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church was held in Belfast on March 15, when resolutions condemning the Home Rule Bill were passed. Many other meetings were held in all parts of the United Kingdom.

WILL ULSTER FIGHT?

The *Spectator* while admitting that it is doubtful whether the Protestant counties of Ulster will rebel against an Irish Catholic Parliament seated in Dublin, is disposed to think that, looking at the whole matter as historians, and without prejudice in favour of any party, the balance of probability lay on that side. It is, of course, most difficult for a province to hold its own against a kingdom; but the new Government of Ireland would not at first be a strong one, and it might not have the control of any powerful force of British troops, the Imperial Government hesitating to act in face either of Parliament or of its own military officers. The Ulstermen, we should think, would have a few weeks' time, and might, after creating a Provisional Government charged "to defend this division of Queen Victoria's dominion," if even fairly armed, construct and defend a Plevna which no Irish local force could carry, and which it would take 20,000 of the best British soldiers two months to occupy by storm. With Canadians, Scotchmen, Englishmen, and probably Germans swarming to offer aid, the defence of such a Plevna might be a grand one, and would certainly excite a commotion in Great Britain that would shake any Ministry and impede the action of any Parliament. The end, we see reason to believe, would be a compromise which, by making them either a canton of Ireland or a division of England, would release the six counties from immediate dependence upon any Irish central authority.—The Rev. J. S. Green, rector of Killigordon, Donegal, speaking at a Unionist meeting at Castlefin on March 13, said that last week he was in a house in that district where a young woman was practising with a revolver. Two other ladies said they were now able to shoot crows with rifles, and if they could shoot crows they could shoot a village ruffian—if he attacked them. They trusted in Providence, but kept their powder dry. These remarks were cheered.

MR. GLADSONE AND BELFAST.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to receive a deputation from Belfast, who wished personally to present the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of ratepayers of that city against the Bill, on the ground that one of the resolutions contains expressions and the announcement of an intention which renders it impossible for him to do so. The Lord Mayor of Belfast has replied expressing regret that the Prime Minister should have taken the responsibility of refusing to receive the deputation, and adding that the resolutions express not only the opinion but the firm determination of the loyal people of Belfast with regard to the Home Rule Bill.

PARNELLITES AND THE BILL.

A Parnellite Convention for the consideration of the Home Rule Bill was held in Dublin on March 9. Mr. John Redmond, M.P. (chairman), said Independent Nationalists hoped and prayed that the measure could be so moulded that Irishmen could accept it. They were not sent to Parliament to attack the Bill. They were its friends, and their desire was that it could be so amended that it might become law. A resolution was passed claiming that the Irish Legislature must have full power over all the affairs of Ireland, including land subject only to the veto of the Crown or the representative of the Crown in Ireland. Resolutions were also adopted heartily approving of the action of the independent party in refraining from committing themselves to a hasty acceptance of the Bill, and viewing with distrust and alarm certain leading features of the measure as being calculated to deprive the proposed legislature for Ireland of any effective powers for improving the impoverished condition of the country. Still another resolution, moved by Mr. Pierce Mahony, asked the members to press for the appointment of a Commission to inquire and report on the financial question before the financial clauses of the Bill reach the Committee of stage.

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

At a meeting of the general committee of this organisation on March 10, Dr. Spence Watson in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted hailing with enthusiasm the Home Rule Bill as a just and statesmanlike method of settling the long-standing difficulties between Great Britain and Ireland, and consolidating the true unity of the Empire.

THE WINDSOR PETITION.

A petition against the Home Rule Bill, prepared in the borough of Windsor, has been signed by the Provost, Bursar, Head and Lower Masters, and forty-six out of the fifty-three Assistant Masters attached to Eton College.

MR. CURZON ON IMPERIALISM.

THE Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., speaking at Southport, on March 15, after his return from a tour of the least-known parts of Asia drew some conclusions from his travels which (says the *Times*) excited the interest of a very large audience. He said the highest claim an English politician could make for himself was that he was an Imperialist in the true sense of the term. If they could imagine all the nations of the world called nation by nation to the bar of a Divine judgment and to be examined like individuals, did they think for one moment that they would be judged upon questions as to whether they had lengthened or reduced the franchise, whether they had increased or diminished the number of public-houses, or whether they had included or excluded the Irish members from the British House of Commons? No; the question on which they would be judged would be as to the influence they had exercised, and the marks they had left, on the nations brought under their influence. It was in this way that the nations of Greece and Rome, the Egyptians, and the Jews were remembered and judged, and he claimed that it was the duty of every British member of Parliament who could do so to study in foreign lands the problems with which an Imperial Parliament had to deal. India he held to be the key of Asia, and England should strain every nerve to retain her hold upon the country which was the wonder of the world.

THE cousin of King Behenzin of Dahomey is visiting Paris with the object of persuading the French that the Germans have taken advantage of misled Behenzin and that he is really anxious to arrange for a French protectorate.

A SUM of one lakh of rupees has been provided in the military estimates of 1893-4 for camps of exercise in the three Presidencies viz., Rs. 65,000 for Bengal, Rs. 15,000 for Madras, and Rs. 20,000 for Bombay.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMAMENT OF INDIAN TROOPS.

In the House of Commons, on the 10th ult., replying to Mr. R. Wallace, Mr. Campbell Bannerman said: The armament of the troops in India is not under the control of the War Depastment; but I may say that it is intended that the British Infantry should be armed with the magazine rifle and the native troops with Martini-Henry rifles. There are two calibres of Maxim guns to be provided for India—viz., the ·45in. for land defences, and the 3·03in. for the field. If, therefore, from any cause, the Maxim gun of Martini-Henry calibre should be sent into the field, where European and native troops would be serving together, ammunition of both calibres would be available. There is no intention of substituting the large for small bore for field service.

THE SALE OF OPIUM.

In answer to Gen. Goldsworthy (for Mr. Kimber), Sir E. Grey (for Mr. G. Russell) said her Majesty's Government had no intention of introducing or supporting any measure for the removal of opium and its preparations from the operation of the Pharmacy Act, nor had they decided to request the Government of India to place the sale of opium in that country under the restrictions incident to its sale in this country.

INDIAN AND IMPERIAL TROOPSHIPS.

Mr. Forwood questioned the Secretary to the Admiralty as to the maximum number of adults conveyed on any one voyage from the United Kingdom within the past five years, including crew, by any of the Indian troopships and the Imperial troopships Orontes, Himalaya, and Tyne.—Sir U. Kay-Shutleworth said the numbers were as follows:—Indian troopships, 1703 adults; Orontes, 1360; Himalaya, 1385; Tyne, 602.—Mr. Forwood asked what was the gross and net register tonnage, according to Board of Trade rules, of the Malabar, Tyne, Orontes, and Himalaya respectively.—Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth: The following is the tonnage of each ship:—Malabar gross tonnage 4499 tons, net tonnage, 2715 tons; Tyne gross tonnage, 2091, net tonnage 1265; Orontes, gross tonnage, 3705, net tonnage, 2271; Himalaya, gross tonnage, 3371, net tonnage, 2079 tons.

ARABI PASHA.

Replying to Mr. A. C. Morton, Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. T. G. Bowles, Mr. Gladstone said the Government did not feel themselves warranted to override the decision that Arabi Pasha ought not to be removed on grounds other than grounds of health. The original sentence passed on the exiles only became inoperative on the condition of their always remaining at a distance from Egypt. The subject of Arabi's detention had been discussed in that House before, and he did not propose to re-open it. He apprehended that the question of the removal of the exiles might be fairly considered without reference to the Egyptian Government, but he was not aware that there were grounds for considering the matter now.

WOMEN IN INDIAN MINES.

On the 11th ult. Sir J. Gorst asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what correspondence had passed between the Viceroy and her Majesty's Government in relation to the employment of women in the underground working of mines in British India, and whether such correspondence could be laid before Parliament.—No answer was given.

OBSOLETE ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

Mr. Arnold Forster asksd the Secretary of State for War whether there were at this moment upwards of 200 muzzle loading nine-pounder guns in the hands of the Royal Artillery in India; whether these guns were of an obsolete pattern condemned for many years; and how soon a modern breech-loading gun could be supplied to the whole of the Royal Artillery in India, provided that immediate orders were given to all establishments in the country capable of manufacturing them.—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman asked the hon. gentleman to postpone his question. He had a considerable knowledge himself on the subject on which the question was put, but he would prefer to be perfectly accurate before he answered.—Viscount Cranborne: How does the right hon. gentleman expect us to be able to discuss the Army Estimates without consideration when he himself is not able to answer the most elementary question?—Mr. Campbell-Bannerman: I did not say I was not able to answer elementary questions. I said I could not answer questions of this sort without being certain of the accuracy of my answers.

Lord G. Hamilton asked Mr. Campbell-Bannerman whether there was any precedent for the first Army Vote being discussed on a Saturday.—The Secretary for War said as this question and many of the others required some research, he had to ask for their postponement.

DR. BRIGGS TO BE REINSTATED.

On the same date Mr. Lockwood called attention to the case of Dr. Briggs. Mr. Lookwood approached the matter by moving that a select committee should be appointed to inquire into the refusal to reinstate Dr. Briggs in the army. He referred to Dr. Brigg's distinguished services, and argued that it was a matter of national interest that persons connected with the military service should be fairly treated. After the services to which he referred Dr. Briggs (said Mr. Lockwood) had the misfortune, the very grave misfortune, to be promoted, in 1886, as the medical officer on the staff of the then Governor of Madras, Lord Connemara. Base charges were made against Dr. Briggs and Lady Connemara; for these Lord Connemara afterwards gave him a written apology. Dr. Briggs, under the circumstances, very naturally returned to this country, and when the Connemara divorce suit was instituted, the charges for which Lord Connemara had apologised were again levelled against him. No facilities were offered him to rebut those accusations. Dr. Briggs was ordered to India, and told that his evidence in refutation of the charge made against Lady Connemara could be taken on commission. The alternatives offered were that he must go to India, be dismissed, or resign. Dr. Briggs adopted the latter course. Afterwards, when the innocence of Lady Connemara and Dr. Briggs had been firmly established, an offer was made by the War Office authorities to reinstate him. He was irregularly ordered on duty at Chester, and then, in consequence of a letter (in reply to one he thought emanated from a Government department) which he wrote to the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that offer of reinstatement was withdrawn, although Dr. Briggs had never been re-gazetted, in which case he would have had an opportunity of justifying himself before a court-martial. He (Mr. Lookwood) was unable to press his motion to a division, but he trusted that there would be a strong expression of opinion from all quarters of the House that no red-tape centurions outside should be allowed to prevent the reinstatement of a gallant officer who had never been allowed by the War War office an opportunity of disproving the charges which had been made against him. He hoped the Secretary for War would be able, on behalf of the department, to give an assurance which would put an end to the fear that a very grave injustice was to be continued against this man in a matter which would have widely-reaching interests and influences.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said that as Secretary for War he had no responsibility in dealing with this matter, for when he came into office the question was closed. With the Connemara case he had nothing whatever to do, and the War Office never had anything to do. Having come into contact with this business with a perfectly impartial mind, he was able to say frankly that he did not believe the merits of the Connemara case had anything to do with the action of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who dealt with Dr. Briggs as he would have dealt with other officers. It was a question of Dr. Briggs taking his fair share of foreign duty. The Director-General had reason to believe that Dr. Briggs was taking a course to escape his proper turn of foreign duty, and he accordingly ordered him to proceed to India or gave him the alternative of resignation. It was the ordinary thing, and it was only human nature to expect it, on the part of officers, both departmental and others' to urge any pretext they could find to escape turn of foreign service when it happened to be inconvenient for them to fulfil it. The late Secretary for War subsequently reinstated Dr. Briggs, a proceeding which passed the sponge over what had happened before; but at Chester Dr. Briggs saw fit to write a letter to a newspaper—certainly under strong provocation—giving his view of the events which had occurred and conveying a very injurious imputation upon his superior officer. The view which the Adjutant-General took, and with which he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) agreed, was that such a proceeding could not be permitted. He believed any gallant officer occupying the position of Adjutant-General would take very good care that complaint properly preferred should be probed to the bottom and proper solution arrived at; but to allow an officer to write a letter to the public Press attacking a superior officer was a course which could not be defended from any point of view. The truth of the accusation was not in question at all; it was a breach of discipline that it should be made in that manner, and, therefore, it was only right and incumbent on the Adjutant-General that he should take notice of what had occurred. Dr. Briggs was asked to say whether he was the author of the letter, and invited to explain. He refused, however, to acknowledge that he had committed a breach of discipline, and refused also to make any withdrawal or apology. Under those circumstances there was no step open to the military authorities but to cancel his reinstatement. But before that course was taken Mr. Stanhope communicated to Dr. Briggs that if he would only withdraw the letter—which stated that the Director-General of the Medical Staff "was the agent of others who stood behind him in the background, and who were determined to force him (Dr. Briggs) out of the country just before the trial, or his ruin"—there would be no impediment to reinstatement. That offer was again renewed when he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman) came to the department, but Dr. Briggs once more slammed the door in the face of the department. He had made every effort to soothe the feelings of Dr. Briggs. He did not ask that he should state that he had said something which was untrue; he merely asked that Dr. Briggs should formally withdraw the letter, and if that was done there was no reason why he should not be reinstated. His hon. and learned friend would admit that he had been most anxious to arrange this matter in any way he possibly could, and he believed there had been no other desire on the part of the military authorities. What more could he (Mr. Campbell-Bannerman do?

Dr. Farquharson regretted that this painful case should have had to be re-opened, and could not altogether acquit Dr. Briggs in regard to the disturbance of a peaceful status quo. He thought the terms now offered were on the whole fair; but he suggested that Dr. Briggs should be allowed to say that he wrote the letter under misapprehension, that he did not believe he was at the time under discipline, but yielding to superior authority now believed that he was, and desired to withdraw the letter from that point of view.

Mr. Lockwood said he had listened with great satisfaction to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's statement, and, on behalf of Dr. Briggs, might state his willingness to express regret for the letter, and to ask leave to withdraw it and the imputation.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was glad to hear what Mr. Lockwood had said. He would undertake to say that that would be done which would have been done in July or August last—viz., the reinstatement of Dr. Briggs.

THE KACHIN EXPEDITION.

On Tuesday, March 14.—In reply to Mr. Curzon, Mr. G. Russell said it was true that the military operations against the Kachin tribes east of the Irrawaddy river had been suspended. There was nothing to add to the answer given to a similar question on March 9. No change of policy was thereby indicated. Negotiations were in progress, but it would be inconvenient at the present stage to enter into details respecting them.

CHILD AND FEMALE LABOUR IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir J. Gorst, Mr. G. Russell said: There are despatches from the late and present Secretary of State for India and reports from India on the subject mentioned. The papers will be laid on the table if the hon. member will move for them. The new Factory Law in India, which was presented to Parliament on April 21, 1891, by the right hon. member, extends the principles of the Berlin Conference to the employment of women and children in factories. That law is being enforced throughout British India. Revised regulations under that law have been published in every province of India except one.

INDIAN FRONTIER FIGHTING.

Replying to Mr. Dalziel, Mr. G. Russell said: The following telegram has been received from the Viceroy, dated March 14:—"British Agent, Gilgit, reports fighting in Chilas. Enemy attacked fort, but were repulsed and fled, with loss of 150 or 200 men. Loss on our side—Killed, Major Daniell, three native officers, nineteen men, Kashmir troops; wounded severely, one native officer, twenty-three men; slightly wounded, Lieut. Moberley, five men. Durand has sent reinforcements. He telegraphs, 'No cause for anxiety.' Daniell was shot through the heart when attacking village, in which enemy were entrenched." We have no means of explaining this disturbance.

QUESTIONS.

On Thursday, March 16, there were ninety-nine questions on the paper, and several supplementary interrogations.—Mr. G. Russell stated, in reply to Mr. Lawrence, that an offer to insure the guaranteed Indian railway companies from loss by forged transfers for an annual payment of £500 had recently been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, who was waiting replies.—In answer to Mr. Arnold-Forster, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said the Royal Artillery in India had 120 nine-pounder muzzle-loading field-guns, not condemned as obsolete, but not of the latest pattern. The supply of new guns was a question for the consideration of the Indian Government.—Mr. Naoroji and Sir S. King put questions as to the depreciation of the rupee. In reply, Mr. G. Russell said that in considering the position of the members of the Indian services owing to the fall in the gold value of the rupee, the effect upon the tax-payers of India of any measures that might be adopted would necessarily be borne in mind. It was hoped the report of Lord Herschell's Committee would be soon ready. The effect of the fall in exchange on the position of the services was under consideration in connection with the currency question; but it was impossible to separate the two subjects, nor would it be advisable, in the opinion of the Secretory of State, to act in anticipation of any decision which might be arrived at in respect to the currency. There was no truth in the report that the Secretory of State had sanctioned a proposal of the Government of India to levy the Indian income-tax on pensions paid to its retired servants in England.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL leave of absence is granted to Captain W. S. J. Barry, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, from the 15th April to 15 July.

IT has been decided that the Resident at Hyderabad shall receive a salute of thirteen guns, and a guard-of-honour furnished by the troops of the Hyderabad Contingent, whenever he may visit any of the stations of that force.

IT is reported, with some authority, says the *Broad Arrow*, that Bde.-Surg.-Lt.-Col. W. Taylor, Secretary to the P. M. O. in India, has obtained the succession at headquarters to Bde.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col. W. Nash who will, pending promotion, shortly proceed to Egypt to relieve Surg.-Col. Jameson.

THE Queen has been pleased to confer the following good service pensions:—£100 upon Lt.-Gen. A. L. Lyttelton. Annesley, £100 on Maj.-Gen. H. R. L. Newdigate, C. B., commanding Infantry brigade, Gibbraltar; £100 on Major-Gen. W. Black, C. B., Commaading the troops at Jamaica; £100 on Surg.-Gen. Fraser, M.D., C.B., and £50 on Riding Master and Hon. Capt. Thomas Brown, late 16th Lancers.

THE Drafts ex-Malabar for the Madras Presidency are as follows, and they are expected to arrive at the Poona Rest Camp on the morning of the 30th instant, and to leave for their destination on the morning of the 3rd April: One officer and 50 men for the 2nd Suffolk Regiment at Secunderabad; two officers, 150 men, and one woman and one child, for the 2nd Welsh Regiment at Secunderabad; one officer and 52 men for the 1st Northampton Regiment at Bangalore; and one officer and 50 men for the 2nd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment at Shwebo.

THE hired transport Jumna, of the British India line, sailed from Portsmouth on the 14th ult., for Egypt, with the 32nd Field Battery, R. A., numbering five officers, 170 non-commissioned officers and men, twelve women, eighteen children, six guns, and 122 horses. In addition the transport took out drafts from various corps, comprising Royal Engineers, Medical Staff Corps, Ordnance Store Corps, and the East Yorkshire Regt., contributing the largest detachment, making a military total, distinct from the Field Battery of Artillery, of eight officers, two officers' ladies, 269 men, ten women, and nineteen children. Maj C. M. Downie, R. A., was in command of the troops. The Jumna will return from Egypt with the 2nd Devonshire Regt., which was landed at Egypt on the voyage home, from foreign service in India. The Devonshire Regt. will disembark at Plymouth.

THE following officers have been granted leave:—Lieutenant W. E. White, No. 18 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate; Major J. Deering, 1st Cheshire Regiment, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Captain W. Hussey Walsh, to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs; Major J. W. Spencer, 72nd Field Battery, privilege leave from 1st June to 29th August; Lieutenant C. E. Baynes, 2nd Bombay Lancers, from 3rd April to 1st June; Lieutenant E. H. Cole, 6 months, to Kashmir, on private affairs; Lieutenant G. Traherne, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, to England, for one year, on medical certificate; Major J. W. Malet, 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers, for 3 months to England, on private affairs, and Lieutenant Kelly, 23rd Pioneers, to Calcutta, for 6 months, to study the native language.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week.
6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Evensong.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.
Monday and Tuesday.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world-known English Tonic. Bottles everywhere.

THE DE WALDEN CASE.

IN the Divorce Division, on March 10, before Sir Francis Jeune and a special jury, considerable progress was made with the trial of the consolidated matrimonial suits between Lord and Lady Howard de Walden. In the first suit Lady Howard de Walden prayed for a judicial separation on the ground of the cruelty of her husband, Lord Howard de Walden, who denied the allegation, and by a cross petition charged his wife with adultery with Count Jean de Madre and Captain Noel Winter. These charges Lady Howard de Walden emphatically denied. Lizzie Crook, the former maid to Lady Howard de Walden, was further cross-examined by Mr. Lockwood. Witness recounted how a "strap-trap" she set came off successfully on nearly every occasion. Her "time-tables" relating to what Mr. Lockwood called "the up-and-down trains" of the incidents she had recorded, the dress-coat button, and indeed all her notes, had, she declared, been mentioned to Mr. Birch, the solicitor, at the commencement of her negotiations with him, and he, she said, had not asked to see any one of the books or entries. She commenced the compilation of the "time-table" immediately after the successful setting of the "strap-trap," and, questioned as to whether there was anything in the way the strap lay upon the floor to indicate that it had been kicked by a gentleman or lady, she said she concluded that it had been kicked by the Count de Madre, of whose guilt she then had no doubt. She denied there had on any occasion been any sort of familiarity between her and the ex-valet Crocombe. The case against her being concluded, Lady Howard de Walden was recalled, and for the second time entered the witness-box. Sir H. James recapitulated each of the incidents in relation to which allegations were made against her, and to these she gave an emphatic and unqualified denial, characterising as inventions the stories told against her. Captain Winter, who, she admitted, had occasionally visited her whilst she was at Hythe, was an old friend, he having been at one time engaged to be married to one of her sisters. Lady Bolsoever and other friends knew where she was staying at Hythe. As to the Count Jean de Madre, she had never heard his name until she went to Pau, where he was introduced to her by Captain Campbell, who was staying there with his parents. Her cousin, Miss Holden, was invariably with her on the occasions referred to, and on the second visit to Pau, Lady Bolsover and a large number of friends were staying at the same place. It was true a telegram was sent from Bury-street, but the message about dining at the Balfours was correct, for she had called at Mrs. Balfour's and dined with Lady Elphinstone, a relative of Mrs. Balfour. Lady Howard de Walden offered explanations of every occasion on which she was alleged to have been alone with Count Jean de Madre. As to the maid, Crook, she thought it was in the beginning of April something attacted her attention as to Crook's conduct. She went to a meet of the hounds with the Count's valet and then to two masked balls. Witness told her no respectable woman would go to a place at which the entrance fee was 1f. 50c. She said she did not care. Apart from these circumstances witness thought Crook was a very great deal too much in the valet's room. One night on her return from dining out witness saw her leave Crocombe's room, and told her the next morning that she should have to get rid of her.—What reply did she make?—She was exceedingly impertinent.—What did she say?—"If you send me away I will write to Lord Howard and make a scandal."—What was your answer?—That not only would I send her away, but send her away at once by the next boat from Bordeaux. I went at once to the office of the hotel and asked when the next boat went. I found there was no boat for three days. Before those days elapsed she came to me crying, expressed regret for what she said, and begged me not to send her away so, as her character would be lost. As I did not want to do the woman any harm I told her she might stay with me until I left. The letter addressed by Crocombe to Crook, beginning "My dearest," was obtained by witness' solicitor from the Count de Madre.—Her Ladyship was under cross-examination by Mr. Inderwick when the court rose. On March 11, Lady Howard de Walden in further cross-examination maintained her complete denial to the allegations made against her. Lady Bolsover, whose evidence had been taken on commission, strongly supported Lady Howard de Walden's denial. She declared with emphasis she had never seen anything unbecoming or improper in the slightest degree between Count de Madre and Lady Howard de Walden. Miss Evelyn Holden, Lady Howard de Walden's cousin, who was also at Pau at the same time, flatly denied the truth of the account given by the maid Crook. Two important matters were then gone into. The incident of the telegram sent to Mrs. Powles by Lady Howard de Walden respecting a dinner at the Balfours had frequently been mentioned, and, secondly, the ex-valet Croombe declared that in June, 1890, he found Lady Howard de Walden's watch in the rooms of Count Jean de Madre. But Mrs. Jane Balfour, Lady Elphinstone's mother, proved that Lady Howard de Walden did actually dine with her in August, 1890, and the watch story was controverted by the evidence of the jeweller who made the watch, and who proved that it was not purchased from him until December, 1890. At this juncture eleven jurymen intimated that they had heard enough of the evidence, and wished there and then to stop the proceedings, and give their verdict. One juror, however, desired to hear the case out, and Mr. and Mrs. Cavan-Irving gave further evidence which supported Lady Howard de Walden's case. Captain Winter went into the witness-box and swore there was no truth in the charge against Lady Howard de Walden with respect to him; and the evidence of the Count Jean de Madre, which having been taken on commission, was read by Sir H. James, was to the same effect. The evidence being concluded, Mr. Inderwick, Sir H. James, and Mr Barnard waived their right to address the jury, who retired to consider their verdict at two o'clock and returned into court at 2-7, when they gave a verdict for Lady Howard de Walden on all counts—they finding that Lord Howard de Walden had been guilty of cruelty, and that neither Lady Howard de Walden nor the co-respondents had committed adultery. The announcement was received with applause in court.—The President (addressing the jury): Perhaps, it is right for me to say that I entirely concur with your verdict, and with your conduct in expressing your opinion at the stage of the case in the manner you have. As a mark of the manner in which you have acted in the case, I shall make a request that you be exempted from all jury service for the next three years.—Sir H. James: On that finding, my Lord, I ask for a decree of judicial separation in the first suit; that Lady Howard de Walden be granted the custody of the child; and that the costs be paid in both suits.—The President: Yes.—Costs having been granted to Captain Winter, on the application of his counsel, the court rose. Lady Howard de Walden shook hands with Sir Henry James and Captain Winter, affectionately saluted her mother, sister, cousin, and other lady-relatives and friends, and quickly left the court. Lord Howard de Walden remained for a few minutes and then left by another exit.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J H Munro, BCS
Mr K R Bomanji, Bo CS
Col A G Hammond, VC, DSO, ISC.
Col W Stainforth, M Inf
Col F D Mander, Bo Inf
Capt J Gun

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

At the Paris Assize-court on March 9 M. Baheut amplified his confession, made in January, of having received large bribes from the Panama Company while he held office as a Minister. He expressed his sorrow that he had fallen so low and said he humbly besought the pardon of his country and those dear to him. This confession created a strong feeling in the Court. On March 10 M. de Lesseps alleged that M. Floquet had asked him to assist him with funds in securing the co-operation of certain newspapers. On M. Floquet emphatically denying this a lively reiteration of contradictions between the defendant and the witness ensued. M. Clemenceau said that Dr. Herz had never been a sleeping partner in the *Justi e*, and that no payments by Reinach to Herz had been made through his (the witness's) influence. On March 11 M. Andrieux read extracts from a letter written by Arton which convinced him, he said, that Arton thought his life would not be safe if he published the names of all the deputies who received bribes. Mdme. Cottu informed the Court that she had been sent for to the office of the Surete Generale, where she had an interview with M. Soinoury, who asked if she or her husband possessed documents which would compromise members of the Right in Parliament. He implied that advantages, if not a pardon, might be obtained for her husband if she could furnish the Government with such documents. Mdme. Cottu replied that she had nothing of the character that the official desired. On M. Soinoury entering the witness-box he admitted the accuracy of a large part of the lady's statement, but denied her inferences. Upon this incident becoming known M. Bourgeois, the Minister to whose Department M. Soinoury is attached, sent in his resignation to the Premier, on the ground that he required perfect freedom in order to repel the accusations, which were not entirely removed by M. Soinoury's evidence; M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, temporarily taking over the vacant portfolio. The *Standard's* correspondent observes that, whereas M. Soinoury was dismissed from the Surete Generale upon a rumour of this story being circulated, he was immediately promoted to a higher office, in which he would have the control of the prisons where the Panama Directors are confined. On March 13, the man Goliard, who was active in arranging the interview between Mdme. Cottu and M. Soinoury, Chief of the Detective Department, gave evidence which generally bore out the statement made by Mdme. Cottu, but said the idea was his own, and nobody had prompted him. M. Bourgeois declared that he had never authorised anybody to use his name to Mdme. Cottu or any other person interested in the trial. M. Soinoury recalled, denied having ever made mention of M. Bourgeois in his interview with Mdme. Cottu. He admitted he had sounded Mdme. Cottu as to documents in her possession, and had given her passes to visit her husband and friends in prison, but he had never employed threats or offered bribes. The judge and the bar declared that nothing that had been said had implicated M. Bourgeois. —In the Chamber later in the day the "Soinoury incident" was made the subject of an attack on the Government by M. Cavaignac, who was vehemently supported by the Right and the Boulangists. M. Bourgeois denied the charge that he had ever given anybody to understand that he wished to intervene in the Panama prosecution, and M. Ribot declared the Government to have had no knowledge of attempts to corrupt Mdme. Cottu. After further heated debate, an order of the day favourable to the Government was voted by a majority of 297 to 228.—On March 14 M. Constans was briefly examined, and the evidence for the prosecution was closed. Three counsel, representing the creditors of the bankrupt Company, addressed the Court, and demanded that, in the case of the defendants being found guilty, they should be required to make restitution, so that some reparation might be made to the unfortunate victims of the Panama fraud.—There were scenes in both Houses of the French Legislature on March 14. In the Senate Ministers replied to several questions about M. Soinoury, and ultimately a resolution approving the declarations of the Government was carried by 209 votes to fifty-six. In the Chamber M. Deroulede called the Ministers "a Government of liars," Whereupon M. Tirard rushed at their calumniator, and had to be held back by force. M. Deroulede made a half apology, and the incident ended.—Two conclusions (says the *Journal des Debats*) followed from Mdme. Cottu's evidence. The first is that at the end of December, a moment when it still seemed possible to stop the scandal and shut the mouths of the accused, an attempt was made to purchase their discretion by promises of impunity. The second is that at the beginning of January, when it was hopeless to impose silence upon M. de Lesseps and the other defendants, an attempt was made to obtain from the wife of one of them or to provoke by her interposition the denunciation of members of the Right—in other words, to obtain by the lowest methods a weapon against a political party. There is only one word for these proceedings—they are abominable.

RUSSIA, CHINA, AND THE PAMIRS.

According to advices from Tashkend, two battalions of infantry and two of artillery are being fitted out in Ferghana, in view of possible contingencies in the Pamirs.—Sir Halliday Macartney writes to the *Times* of March 14 denying the statement that Hung Tajen, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, had been denounced on the charge of surrendering to Russia the territorial rights of China over certain parts of the Pamirs.

It is quite true (he adds), though somewhat of an old story, that Hung. Tajen had been denounced by one of the Imperial Censors, but not for having surrendered any of the territorial rights which China possesses over the Pamirs. Besides, this is an offence of which he could not possibly have been guilty, seeing that the Pamir question did not enter the field of practical politics until long after Hung Tajen had ceased to represent China at the Court of St. Petersburg. In the same telegram the Censor is said to have accused Hung Tajen of gross corruption and "high treason," and to have demanded that he should be put to death, a fate from which, it is alleged, he only escaped through the protection accorded to him in high quarters. It would be more correct to say that not to the favour of princes, but to his innocence and the virtue of his own good name, does he owe his immunity from prosecution, his retention in office, and the confidence of his sovereign, which, his friends will be glad to hear, he still possesses in an eminent degree. I may, perhaps, be pardoned for saying this in Europe. In China it would be superfluous; for there Hung Tajen is not only known to be a man incorruptible, but as being one of the squarest of square men.

M. Capus has made some interesting communications to the French scientific world on the climate of the Pamirs, which does not appear to be a suitable field for emigration. The summer lasts for two, or at most three, weeks in July, in which period alone throughout the year there are no frosts. Spring and autumn each occupy a little over two months. The other seven are winter. There is a non-persistence of very low temperatures even in winter. M. Capus made his observations in March and April, 1887. He found the variations between sun and shade day and night, excessive, and the changes of temperature rapid. The mercury would often freeze at night, and between noon and 1 p.m. the thermometer would be at 32 degees Fahrenheit, or even higher if the sky were cloudy. There is little snow on the Pamirs comparatively. The bounding ranges absorb most of the moisture carried by the winds, and what snow there is, is unevenly distributed owing to slope and soil. Even in winter some patches of ground are bare and afford a scanty pasturage.

RUSSIA, BOKHARA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The *Daily News* Vienna correspondent telegraphs:—"The arrangement between Russia and Bokhara, by which the former is empowered to establish a line of custom houses along the Amu Daria, has caused great concern in Afghanistan. Hitherto trade between Bokhara and Afghanistan has been practically free, importers paying the head of the State a small tribute. The new arrangement will rob the Afghans of free trade with the Bokhariotes, whereas Bokhara and Russia can continue to send goods into Afghanistan free."

The International Sanitary Conference met at Dresden, on March 11, when Herr von Metzael, Saxon Minister of the Interior, welcomed the delegates in the name of the Emperor and the King of Saxony. Thirty delegates were present. On the proposal of Baron von Hengelmuller (Austria-Hungary), Count von Donhoff, the Prussian representative, was unanimously elected President. Baron von Friesen, of the Saxon Home Office; Dr. Straevie, of the Foreign Office at Berlin; and Count D'Asco-Valley, Secretary of the German Embassy at Paris, were appointed secretaries. Owing to the absence of the French and Turkish delegates the Conference was adjourned until March 14. England is represented by Mr. Strachey, her Majesty's Minister to the Saxon Court; Dr. Thorne, Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board; and Mr. Farnall, from the Foreign Office. The proceedings will be carried on in French, and it has been agreed that they shall be kept absolutely secret.

General Sir John Watson, V.C., K.C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, has been appointed by Lord Kimberley to succeed General A. R. Thornhill as Agent in England for the purchase of stallions for the Stud Department in India.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held the second levee of the season at St. James's Palace, on March 13, when, among others, the following gentlemen were presented to his Royal Highness:—Lt-Gen G A Arbuthnot, Madras Cavalry, Lt-Gen Lyttelton-Annesley, Lt-Col R Auld, D A A G, Mr A A Bryne, Private Secretary to Governor of Natal, Col Butlin, 19th Regt District, Capt T Trevor Battye, 3rd Batt E Lancashire Regt, Lt A H Battye, 4th Goorkha Rifles, Mr W. R. D. Beckett, Vice Consul at Bangkok, Siam, Lt-Col M Studholme Brownrigg, Lt-Col E M Baker, R A, Maj-Gen C R Buckle, late R A, Lt-Col J J Congdon, R A, Lt-Col G Connor, 1st Gloucester Regt, Col G Cox, A. A. G. for Recruiting Home District, Lt. W. H. Croker, Victorian Artillery, Medical Director-Gen, J N Dick, C B, R N, Maj G F Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, Maj-Gen Fitzroy Freemantle, C B, Lt-Col E Fitz-Strube, Army Service Corps, D A A G, Lt H M Greve, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Surg-Lt G Y C Hunter, Indian Medical Service, Lt-Col A J Hepper, D S O, R E, Mr W A Baillie-Hamilton, C B, C M G, Sir H Jenkins, K C B, Mr H J Jourdain, C M G, Mr. Tudar Mal Bhandari, Mr Mostafa Hosein, Pandit Mul Raj, Syed A M Shah, Maj H P P Leigh, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Lennox, as Director-Gen. of Military Education, Major J. J. Laverson, R.E., Sir J. B. Lyall, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Surg.-Lieut. J. P. Morton, Indian Medical Service, Mr. R. B. M'Cabe, Bengal Civil Service, Capt. A. G. H. Morris, New South Wales Artillery, Surg.-Major.-Gen. Sir W. A. Mackinnon, K.C.B., Army Medical Staff, Major Sir C. Macdorald, K.C.M.G., Mr. W. B. Paton, by the Secretary of State, Lieut.-Col. G. Ponsonby, Royal Berkshire Regt., Major-Gen. R. C. B. Pemberton, Capt. J. Stanley, Victorian Artillery, Mr. C. Stephen, C.B., C.M.G., G. C. Stephen, M.D., Rear Admiral W. Stewart, C.B., Lieut.-Col. C. H. Scafe, R.M.L.I., Rear-Admiral Lord C. Scott, Mr. C. H. Tupper, Rear-Admiral C. B. Theobald, Lieut.-Col. J. K. Trotter, R.A., Lieut.-Col. and Col. K. R. Todd, R.E., Lieut. F. Tweddell, 23rd Punjab Infantry, Gen. M. Walker, V.C., C.B., Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Surg.-Lieut. C. F. Williams, Indian Medical Service, Mr. T. A. Wall, Deputy-Commissioner and Vice-Consul Oil Rivers-Protectorate, Mr. S. Yardley, C.M.G., Secretary to Agent-General, N.S.W.

"SHOULD INDIA HAVE A GOLD CURRENCY?"

Lord Reay presided over a meeting of the East India Association convened in St. James's Hall, on March 15, when Mr. A. Cotterell Tupp, late Accountant-General of Bombay, read a paper on the above subject. There were present:—Gen. Graham, Prof. Candy, Prof. Foxwell, Sir W. and Lady Moore, Gen. A. G. Bruce, Mr. L. Probyn, Gen. Ross, Sir W. G. Davis, Gen. Raines, Gen. Macdonald, Gen. Barnes, Gen. Home, and Sir R. West.

Mr. Tupp urged that to set up a gold standard would cause immense depreciation in silver, which would be unjust alike to the native population and to the creditors and officials of the Indian Government. He saw no remedy for the existing terrible loss on the rupee except that proposed by the bimetallists. Until international agreement should have completely established a dual or double standard, all other means for increasing the demand for silver (and lessening the demand for gold) should be adopted. Thus, all gold coins of less than 20f., 4dols., or 16s. should be called in, and silver coins used in their place, supplemented by paper notes based on silver reserves; the legal-tender amount of silver should be raised to £5 or £10; Indian rupee should be made legal tender in England up to £5 or £10; and the Bank of England should raise its reserve of silver to one-fifth. He insisted strongly that it was in the interest of all nations, seeing that there is not enough gold in the world to supply the universal currency demands, and that the struggle for gold must inevitably be intensified if some means of restoring silver to its previous position is not devised; and that such enhancement of gold and consequent fall in prices will renew the misery and disaster which followed the fall in prices in 1819.

Sir Raymond West said the history of England's coinage showed that for centuries her Kings and Governments had endeavoured to establish a bimetallic standard, but had always failed to do so. As regarded the scheme suggested by Mr. Tupp as impracticable.—Mr. Gibbs, M. P., spoke of the advantage of an international bimetallism, if it could be secured.—Mr. L. Probyn was in favour of a gold standard for India, as he himself had proposed.—Prof. Foxwell denied that bimetallism had ever failed in this country.—Mr. Morton Frewen, Mr. Barr-Robertson, Prof. Candy, and other gentlemen also spoke.

THE WELLS CASE: SENTENCE.

The trial of Charles (Monte Carlo) Wells, on charges of obtaining money by false pretences from Miss Catherine Mary Phillimore and others, was concluded at the Old Bailey on March 9. Prisoner's counsel contended that his client carried on a bona-fide business as an engineer and inventor. The prisoner was found guilty on the main counts of the indictment in respect to the cases of Miss Phillimore and Mr. Trench, and Mr. Justice Hawkins, who characterised his conduct as extremely cruel, passed sentence of eight years' penal servitude. The "Westminster Gazette" epitomises the main facts of the case as follows:—

He (Wells) was the patentee of a machine "for using less steam," of several engines for saving the consumption of coal, of the actuating fog-horn, the navigable balloon, the musical skipping-rope, the envelope opener, the combined safety-lamp and fire-grenade. From his office in Great Pitchfield-street he issued advertisements setting forth among other things that "£100,000 would be paid in four months plus large yearly income on purchase of shares in an important patent—price, £1,500; fullest investigation. Address Security." The subscribers were numerous, and for considerable amounts. One lady began by advancing him five pounds at 25 per cent., and ended by entrusting him with upwards of eighteen thousand pounds. A gentleman gave him nine thousand pounds more. A clerical gentleman gave him £1,500 in return for an offer of £100,000 as a first charge upon the profits of the steam saving machine, the actuating foghorn, and the musical skipping-rope, while other people contributed smaller sums to be spent in bringing out "the inventions." Meantime, while the money poured in, the inventor himself was with his yacht and "the nieces," in the Mediterranean, and about this time he burst upon the world as "the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo." It was reported in all the newspapers of the world that he had made £40,000 by his infallible system. Not many months later he was "wanted" by the police, money the yacht was confiscated and its owner brought to England to make his next appearance in the dock of the Central Criminal Court. On investigation an old traction engine "done up" and one clerk appeared to have been very nearly the entire stock-in-trade of the firm of Charles Wells and Co.

A Correspondent of one of the leading journals of Rome, "La Riforma," reproduces from the "Gazzetta dell' Emilia" the following unpublished letter of Verdi to the Italian patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini: "Paris, 13th October, 1848. Dear Signor Mazzini,—I send you the hymn, and though rather late, I hope it will reach you in time. I have tried to be as popular and easy as possible. Make what use you like of it; burn it even if you do not think it worthy. If, however, you should give publicity to it, let the poet change some words in the beginning of the second and third strophes, wherein it will be well to make a phrase of five syllables with a complete meaning in itself, as in all the other strophes: 'Noi lo giuriamo' (We swear it)—'Suona la tromba' (Let the trumpet sound), &c., and then of course finish the verse with the 'sdrucciolo.' In the fourth verse of the second strophe, you must take out the note of interrogation and make the sentence finish with the line. I could have set them to music as they stand, but the music would have been more difficult, and therefore less popular, and we should not have had the same scope. May this hymn be heard soon amid the music of the cannon amid the plains of Lombardy! Accept the cordial greeting of one who has every veneration for you.—Your most devoted, G. Verdi." "What has become of this hymn," asks the correspondent of the "Riforma," "and was it sung as the Maestro intended?"

Mrs. Grimwood, who lost her husband at Manipur, has written to a friend at Brighton:—"Will you kindly contradict a rumour which is going about to the effect that I am shortly to be married again? Such reports do me no good, and are quite the last I should wish for in connection with myself. I am not thinking of marrying again, and there is absolutely no foundation for any such rumour. This is not the first time I have heard it, and therefore you would be doing me a great kindness in making known that all such reports are utterly untrue."

A Continental paper is spreading a story that when the Duke of Clarence was about to be married and various presentations were planned, a large diamond dealer, who was possessed of a huge yellow Cape diamond, agreed to sell the stone to form a portion of an elaborate sword-hilt to be offered to his Royal Highness as a wedding gift. The jewel has, it is said, been lying idle and uncut since the Duke's death for the market for yellow diamonds of extra size is a limited one and purchasers are scarce outside the ranks of Indian princes.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE INDIAN SERVICES AND THE RUPEE.

The "Standard" says:—A perilous and disagreeable question which one cannot solve is always hateful, and of all such the depreciation of the rupee stands first. Every reasoning mortal admits that something must be done, but in these democratic times it is hard to rouse the great public upon a matter which concerns the Anglo-Indian community. There is a most influential class, however, deeply interested in this grievance, to which, we think, the complainants should appeal. If the women of England can be brought to understand that they suffer, and will suffer infinitely more, by the fall of the rupee they will surely intervene. Sir Seymour King has just issued an important memorandum, which shows that the income of officers and civil servants has been reduced on an average by one-third. A statement drawn up by the Civil and Military Services of India makes the loss yet more terrible. Forty per cent. is its estimate, and it gives the number of persons affected. They are 3,150 military officers and doctors, 950 covenanted civilians, 50 judicial officers, 200 clergymen, and 1,500 officials formerly styled "uncovenanted"—6,000 men in round numbers. Now, each of these might have married, at the old value of the rupee, and the very great majority would have done so; of course, the elder of them are married now. But we must regard the future. No parent in his senses, of the class to which they ought to look for wives, would dream of giving his daughter to an Indian official, even of high standing, under the new rate of pay. Sir Seymour King points out that a nominal income of 1680l. is now but 980l.; of 965l., 560l., and so on. That is to say, 6,000 marrying men, or nearly, will be withdrawn from "the market," unless a remedy be applied. This demonstration, we fancy, would rouse the sex.

The "Morning Post" in another article says:—It is impossible that the effects of the depreciation of the rupee can be much longer officially ignored. Year after year the burden imposed upon Europeans in Government employ in India has become more heavy, and the continued diminution in the value of the coin by which their salaries are computed has made further progress. Nothing has been steady save the decline. In 1871-72 the official rate of the rupee was 1s. 11d.; during the present year it is 1s. 1¼d., and the market value of the rupee has actually fallen to 1s. 2½d. It needs no very elaborate calculation to show what this really means and how heavy is the fine which it imposes as it comes which are calculated on the basis of the Indian silver coinage. It is easy to understand that even setting aside the natural increase of the responsibilities which the progress of time brings to most men, many servants of the Crown in India find themselves actually drawing less pay, measured by a gold standard, than they were receiving a few years ago when occupying positions of inferior importance to those which they now hold. Various circulars and advertisements of the Secretary of State and of the Civil Service Commissioners are, it must be remembered, in existence in which the salaries attached to various offices and terms which calculated 10 rs. as the equivalent of 1 pound sterling. It was upon this basis that a large number of men adopted an Indian career, and it was also upon this basis that the salaries of Englishmen in India were originally computed with reference to the surrounding conditions of the services demanded. It is bad enough for a superintendent of Stamps and Stationery to find his salary of 1,000 rs. now producing only 980l. a year, instead of 1,680l., but it is, perhaps, even worse for a lieutenant in the Staff Corps to find that his 226 rs. a month are worth only 157l. a year instead of the 270l. which he had a right to expect. The conditions which surround the life of an Englishman in India are very different from those which surround him in this country. The climate is unhealthy, and the living is expensive because there are needs in dress, food, and other necessaries which can only be supplied from Europe and which have to be paid for in gold. If, too, the average European is not to deteriorate in regard to both his physical and mental qualities, it is absolutely necessary that he should take very periodical furlough in temperate climes, and this applies equally to his wife if he is a married man, and still more to his children. These, again, are expenses which must be paid in gold, and it is here that the pressure is most severely felt. Furlough regulations, as has been well pointed out were designed as much for the advantage of the administration as for that of the European servants; and salaries and allowances were computed on such a scale as to place beyond reach of corruption officials who often occupy posts of extreme responsibility in situations which afford peculiar temptations and facilities for corrupt practices. The Government regulations are, no doubt, of drastic severity, and the point is a difficult one on which to touch, but it would be idle to ignore the fact that a danger exists that in some cases the coincidence of privation with temptation may lend to the latter an additional force. Apart from this, however, many Indian public servants are obliged, by the depreciation of the rupee, to forego their furlough, to the detriment of their health and efficiency, and, as the Deputy Adjutant-General has expressed it, even men of long service and good position are, while in India, "pinched to an extent which deprives them of those comforts which are essential to the maintenance of vigorous life in the Tropics." An ever-increasing paralysis of all efforts to make provision for the future, and constant subjection to privation in order to keep out of debt, are not incentives to exertion or contributory factors to efficiency. Lord Roberts, indeed, has spoken plainly on the subject. In a memorandum addressed to the Government of India before relinquishing his post of Commander-in-Chief he points out that "unless remedial measures are promptly adopted the character and efficiency of the Service will be injuriously affected," and that, although the effect of pecuniary embarrassment in preventing officers from taking their furlough to England, which is often very desirable for the maintenance of their health, may not seem of much importance at the time, yet, "when it is continued for several years, and applies to many officers, the consequences affect the 'morale' and well-being of the Army." The matter is one of grave importance, and the difficulty is one for which it is not easy to find a remedy; but Sir Seymour King has done good service in giving notice that on the earliest possible opportunity he will call the attention of the House of Commons to "the grave and injurious consequences likely to ensue in the Civil and Military Services of the Indian Government from its failure to provide a compensation for the reduction of their salaries by the diminution of value in the rupee, and to move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the matter." Let it be confessed that, till the receipt of a lengthy statement in which Sir Seymour King justifies and advertises his action, we had little idea of the true extent of this grievance. But personal experiences here related put it beyond question that the 6,000 persons whose cause is here pleaded (of whom 3,150 are military officers and doctors, 950 are covenanted civilians, 50 judicial officers, 200 clergymen, and 1,500 uncovenanted officials) have suffered grievously by the fall in value of the two-shilling rupee to its bottom price, in the past financial year, of 1s. 2½d. There would be hardship anywhere in such a loss; but—and this is the point that Sir Seymour King rightly emphasises—that hardship is a much more serious affair under the circumstances of the Englishman's life in India. It has always been recognised that if the best work is to be got out of the European officials who constitute the Indian Government, their health is not to be allowed to deteriorate, if the best men are to be tempted into the service, if they are to be placed out of reach of the temptations peculiar to their position, a generous scale of pay is an elementary necessity. Yet during the last twenty years that scale has been allowed to drop gradually until it is now 40 per cent. below its original face value in gold. Besides this direct loss there is the constant uncertainty about the future, which cannot but have mischievous results. The results, apart from the mass of privation hitherto heroically borne, are said to be that every man in the Civil Service and the Staff Corps falls back upon his pension at the earliest possible moment, and, when the public value of his experience is greatest; that in some of the less well-paid departments the contrary extreme is favoured, so that promotion is blocked; and that generally there is a tendency to fall into a condition of indolence, discontent, and ineffectiveness. Sir Seymour King's contention that "a cheap administration in India can neither be pure nor strong." But it is not so clear what can be done; and, to most people outside the narrow circle of experts, the question has seemed to be involved with the larger silver currency difficulty. If the American Government stops purchasing silver, as it has been doing—and this seems inevitable—the downward movement may be completely checked by the shrinkage in the output; there may even be an appreciation in the gold value of silver, and, of course, the rupee would share in that appreciation. However, there is a clear case for inquiry, and we hope Sir Seymour King may soon succeed in getting his Select Committee.

The Hon. Rupert Leigh, whom the Right Hon. R. W. Duff has selected as aide-de-camp, will not be a stranger in Sydney, as he for some years served in a similar capacity under his brother-in-law, Lord Jersey. Captain Leigh was with his regiment, 15th Hussars, in Afghanistan, during the campaign of 1879-1880, he took part in the Transvaal War, Sir Charles Warren's Bechuanaland Expedition, and with Lord Wolseley in Egypt.

An incident of the Drawing Room, as related by a writer in the *Times*, has caused some amusement. While watching the carriages driving up to Buckingham Palace he overheard a constable, when asked by a lady-on-looker to identify a personage passing by in a gorgeous equipage, reply with the utmost promptitude—"The Irish Ambassador."

A Story is being told in the House of Commons about Colonel Saunderson. Discussing with him the Home Rule Bill, with special reference to the opening afforded by it for Irishmen to come to the front in national affairs, a friend said few would have a better chance than the popular Colonel. "You are sure to come to the top of the tree." "Yes," said the Colonel, "hauled up by a rope round my neck."

AN INDIAN APPEAL CASE.

Lord Watson, on March 10, delivered the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in the case, "Hitchins and Another vs. the Secretary of State for India in Council."—This was a petition for special leave to appeal from a decision of the High Court of British Baluchistan of Sept. 7, 1891. It appeared that the action in respect of which the petition was lodged had been brought in the Court of the Political Agent of Quetta and Pishin by the appellants against the respondent to recover 83,810 rupees for work and labour and alleged breach of contract, and was tried at Kalat, the judge awarding the appellants 6,287 rupees. From that decision the appellants appealled to the High Court of British Baluchistan, who increased the award to 8,000 rupees. The question now was wether the leave to appeal to the Queen granted by that High Court was binding or whether, on the other hand, special leave from her Majesty in Council was not necessary, inasmuch as it seemed that the Code of Civil Procedure had not been specifically extended to British Baluchistan, and that no express provision had been made for appeals to the Privy Council, although it was assumed, under a particular section of the British Baluchistan Code that such appeals might be preferred.—Mr. Doyne, who appeared for the Secretary of State for India, made no opposition to the application, and Lord Watson intimated that their lordships would humbly recommend her Majesty to grant special leave to appeal in the circumstances, with the usual security or costs.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, March 11.

7th Hussars—Captain the Hon E H Lascelles resigns his commission.

Regimental Districts.

Colonel E L Street, from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay, to be Colonel to command the 7th (the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment) and 57th (the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment Regimental Districts, vice Colonel E A Wood, C B, whose period of service of that appointment is about to expire.

Line Battalions.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment).—Captain H A. Iggulden is seconded for service as Adjutant of the Aden Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Staff.—Colonel R M Jennings, Bengal Cavalry, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Bengal, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army; Colonel J T Watling, Indian Staff Corps, to be Deputy Adjutant General Bombay, vice Colonel C A Cuningham, Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel C A Cuningham, Indian Staff Corps, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army and the local and temporary rank of Brigadier General in India, on appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

Deputy Commissioner and Honorary Captain D Buckley, Bengal Ordnance Department, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Appointments.

Captains.—D H Bosanquet to Impregnable, W F S Mann to Andromache (both April 9).

Lieutenants.—F Brandt, to Elfinburgh (Dec 16); E G H Blomfield to Indefatigable (March 19); W L Down to Shannon (March 19); H L Tottenham to Thrush, in command (March 19); H S Pasley, to Pilot, (N). L Beaty, to Sealark (N), both in lieu of a sub-lieutenant (March 28).

Sub-Lieut.—P Streatfield, to Camperdown (March 9); H A Gillett, to Liberty (N); L C Cox, to Martin (N); C Tibbits, to Nautilus (N); G J Winniatt, to Seaflower (all March 28).

Midshipmen.—Q C A Crawford, to Tourmaline, undated; W Mellor, to Lion; L L Dundas, to Martin; C E Pilkington, to Nautilus; W C Pirie, to Pilot; H K Arbuthnot, to Sealark (March 28).

Surgeon.—S. J. Oddie, M B, to Starling (March 19).

Chaplain and Naval Instructor.—Rev E F H Smith, M A, to Britannia, temporarily (March 19).

Fleet Surgeon.—C Cook, to Tourmaline (undated); A Loferre (A), to Royal list Q D (March 4); W Gardiner David (additional) for service in Spider (March 8); G Hogg, to Wave.

Coastguard.

Surgeon and Agent.—T Macdonald, M B, at Ulla pool (March 9).

Navy Gazette.

Admiralty, March 7.—The following Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed:—C George to Tupper (June 16, 1891.) H C J Grant (July 14, 1891.) S B Norfolk (August 14, 1891.) V B Moteno (August 14, 1891.) H L Watts-Jones (August 27, 1891.) A G H Smith (Oct 14, 1891.) C R Acklom (Oct 14, 1891.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet:—H C J Grant (July 14, 1892.) V B Molteno (Aug 14, 1892.) H L Watts-Jones (Aug 27, 1892.) G G de H Tupper (Dec 16, 1892.

March 8, 1893.—The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants: P Streatfeild Jan 14, 1892.) L C Cox (Sept 14, 1891.) C J Wintour (Feb 14, 1892.)

March 9, 1893.—Assistant Engineer W Denhow has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet (March 1.)

Gunner H Shepherd has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in her Majesty's Fleet (Feb 28.)

March 11.—In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Commander R Y Heriz has been placed on the retired list.

Sub-Lieut F Brandt has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in her Majesty's fleet.

Chaplain the Rev E F H Smith, M A, has been appointed Naval Instructor in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

March 13.—A G Dunning to be Sub-Lieutenant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

April 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Indo-European, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

Route Bangkok-Singora right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd April, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	1	11	40 a.m.	9	26
Teheran	2	5	5 a.m.	...	18
Suez	2	12	20 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 2nd April, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	33	...	5
" Karrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras	...	15	...	1

The well-known doctrine of "autrefois acquit"—embodied in the popular maxim that nobody can be tried twice for the same offence—appears from a case at the Nottingham Assizes to be subject to limitations, or at least to what will appear to be such in the eyes of those who are unversed in legal subtleties. A prisoner, named Elizabeth Topham, was indicted for the wilful murder of a woman by performing upon her an illegal operation. The deceased was found to have died from this cause, but the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." There was, however, another indictment against the prisoner charging her with performing the operation in question, and on this charge Mrs. Topham was speedily re-arrested on the Judge's warrant, and two days later placed once more on her trial. It was urged on her behalf that she had practically been already tried and acquitted on this second charge, because if the jury had been satisfied that she performed the operation they were bound under the circumstances to find her guilty of murder. Mr. Justice Day, however, ruled that the question was simply whether at the former investigation she could have been technically found guilty of the second charge. As she could not, Mr. Justice Day decided that the case must proceed. The sequel is that the prisoner, who probably considered herself out of danger when she stepped from the dock only on Saturday last, has already been condemned and sentenced to twelve years' penal servitude. She is reported to have been so much affected at hearing her sentence that she had to be supported as she left the court.

A Farmer of Korneuburg, on the Danube, who in June last was found guilty of the murder of his sister and sentenced to death, appealed, and has now been acquitted. When the foreman of the jury informed him that he was unanimously pronounced "not guilty," he started up, trembling, and turning to the jurymen, cried loudly, "Thank you gentlemen. I am really not guilty." The President said to him: "I congratulate you. Karl Schuster—that is if your conscience also pronounces you free of guilt."

President Cleveland thinks President Harrison acted too hastily in sending the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty to the Senate without thorough inquiry into the state of affairs in the islands. The present Administration have decided to send a Commission there, and be guided by the result of its investigations.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF APRIL, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·924	S E	1	96·0	66·1	39	..	5·93	+2·24
Agra	29·936	S E	4	100·0	69·5	38	..	2·38	+1·34
Cawnpore	29·972	E S E	3	97·5	64·5	46	..	4·27	..
Allahabad	29·912	E N E	5	99·4	65·9	41	..	3·22	..
Jhansi	29·939	Calm	1	102·5	71·7	37	..	3·22	+1·32
Jacobabad	29·852	S E	7	102·5	69·7	45	..	2·34	+0·93
Karachi	29·875	W	10	85·0	71·8	81	..	3·40	+1·35
Jeypore	29·989	W N W	5	100·1	66·0	23	..	4·21	+3·23
Ajmere	29·953	W	11	98·4	73·6	32	..	2·33	+1·90
Deesa	29·926	N W	9	102·9	70·3	43	..	2·37	+1·37
Ahmedabad	29·978	Variable	3	103·2	72·2	52	..	0·61	+0·18
Rajkot	30·012	N W	4	101·9	65·9	71	..	0·46	..
Veraval	29·998	N N W	19	81·5	69·3	84	..	0·44	..
Neemuch	29·975	N W	6	100·3	65·7	21	..	2·32	+1·66
Indore	29·963	N	3	101·0	65·1	37	..	1·59	+0·39
Sangor	29·971	W S W	2	98·4	68·2	33	..	3·14	+2·32
Jubbulpore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·37	..
Khandwa	29·951	N W	5	103·2	69·2	31	..	3·19	+1·85
Raipur	29·93	Calm	2	100·4	66·7	34	..	4·36	+2·32
Nagpur	29·953	Calm	4	100·3	69·4	37	..	7·49	+4·98
Amraoti	29·946	W	4	101·7	70·8	19	..	7·01	+4·78
Akola	29·941	S E	1	100·8	61·9	36	..	6·97	+4·01
Surat	29·972	W	F	101·2	67·